"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL"
A Selig Drama De Luxe
at
WEST END CINEMA
Charni Road.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

Rex Beach's Wonder Story.
"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL"
at
WEST END CINEMA
Charni Road.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 5 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

Special opportunities are now offering for holiday trips, extending to a fortnight, to Ceylon and back.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
York Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ABAD LINE.

Steamers are despatched fortnightly to Persian Gulf Ports, calling at Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Mohamerah. Steamers will also be despatched to Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

For further particulars regarding names of steamers, date of departure of the vessels and rates of freight, please apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Shirazee Building,
15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Cl. Sing.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ...	555	882	420	629
London via Marseilles ...	630	1,033	480	705
Liverpool ...	606	96	63	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ...	...	942	...	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons' Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
121, Esplanade Road.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 278, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Stocks or Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Los Angeles	Singapore	
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS Rs. 5,00,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

781

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

WE PLEASE
Everybody
A. VIANELLI,
Confectioner
Chowpati.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NATHEEBOO, widow of ABDUL HUSSEIN TAJBHOY, GULAMABAS ABDUL HUSSEIN, and ASMABAI, daughter of the said ABDUL HUSSEIN TAJBHOY and wife of ALIBHOY MAHOMEDALI, all of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitants the only heirs and legal representatives of the said late Abdul Hussein Tajbhoy have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14, K., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon situate at Kawasji Patel Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement about eighty-five square yards and 5/7 of a square yard and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 262 New No. 5146 Old Survey No. 382 and New Survey No. 8982 and bounded on the East by the said Kavasji Patel Street on the West by the property of Dhunjibhoy Kikabhoy Hotelwala on the North by the property of Jehangir Framji Batliboi and on the South by the property formerly of Dr. Sorabji Nadirshaw, but now of Fardoonji Rustomji Sethna which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1508 and Street No. 88 and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Abdul Hussein Tajbhoy and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1916.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
6500 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH JANUARY, 1917, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF RICH FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th January, 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, very rich furniture including rich tapestry and leather lined suites, single and double door almyrahs, glass door cupboards, marble top centre tables, dressing tables, verandah benches, hat stands, cane arm and armless office chairs, dining table and chairs, reclining and half back sofas and chairs, book shelves, tiled and plain teapoys, book cases, Curzon chairs, phonographs records glassware, gents cycle, etc. etc.

The property of a Parsi gentleman:—
1 black wood specially made to order carved big complete bedstead.

The property of a private gentleman:—
1 Ottoman chair, writing table, cushioned chairs, easy chairs, water filter, etc.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th January, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHING POWDER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 8th January, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the godown No. 52, New Chinch Bunder Road, near Elphinstone Bridge, by order of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dulsukbhai Wadilal Veerchand (Mill Store Dealer of Bombay).

54 drums (about 8 tons) Bleaching powder.

The above goods will be on view from Thursday, the 4th January, 1917.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th January, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, NAWABS, PRINCES AND RICH GENTLEMEN TO SECURE ARTISTIC ARTICLES TO DECORATE HALLS, DRAWING ROOMS, MUSEUMS AND GARDENS.

GRAND AUCTION Sale of Very Valuable and Rare Marble Figures and Pedestals, such as especially selected Artistic coloured Marble Italian Statues, Artistic Gilt Hall-figures, and Onix Marble of various Sorts, Pedestals, large size coloured and white Marble Figures, specially made by well-known Artists, also Handsome Life Size Statues, Artistic Gilt Hall Figures with Electric Lights, Hanging and Table Electric Lamps, and Very Rich Large and Small Wall Tapestry Purdas Decorated with Hand Embroidered Views, etc., etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), in the shop lately occupied by Sincera Watch Co., and next to West End Watch Co., Hornby Road, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for sale) by order of the concerned, the very valuable and handsome, rare and especially selected artistic coloured large and small marble figures, Onix, Green, White and coloured marble single, twine, trio, and four post pillars, rich gilt figures, fitted with electric lights, various marble vases and busts, large size garden statues, very rich tapestry wall hangers, embroidered with coloured views, etc. etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—We recommend the public to view the same as they are very rare articles.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 5th January, 1917.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—A HYDRAULIC PASSENGER LIFT in working order at Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder. Offers invited. Please apply to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY, The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. 6548

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December last at the rate of 12 per cent per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after the 12th instant to registered Shareholders on 31st December 1916.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th January, 1917. 6553

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE firm of Chambers and Fritchley, Architects and Surveyors, was dissolved on 11th December, 1916, but each of us will continue to practise separately as Architects and Surveyors in the same premises, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

W. A. CHAMBERS,
E. W. FRITCHLEY.

Bombay, 4th January, 1917. 6552

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract of miscellaneous Marine Stores for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, for one year during 1917-1918, will be received by the Director, Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (Standard Time), of 31st January, 1917.

For particulars see Notice No. 11216 in Bombay Government Gazette of 4th January, 1917, or apply to the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE. 6528

WANTED.

A MINING ENGINEER. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to:—

ALAKH DHARI,
Inspector-General,
Commerce and Industry,
Gwalior State.
6514

NOTICE

VENKATAGIRI GYMKHANA CLUB'S SPECIAL SPORTS.

IN COMMEMORATION OF VENKATAGIRI RAJA'S INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

Tennis and Football Tournaments.

N.B.—This Tournament is open to all India and Ceylon.

Tennis commences from 5th February, 1917. Football commences from 20th February, 1917.

THE WINNER in the Tennis "Singles" will get a Silver Cup valued Rs. 125 and the runner-up one valued Rs. 40. The winners in "Doubles" will get a Silver Cup valued Rs. 50 each. The runners-up will get two silver medals. The winning Football team will get a Silver Cup valued Rs. 150 and each player will get a Silver valued Rs. 10 each. The running-up team will get 11 medals. (N.B.)—Lodging and Boarding free during engagement.

The entrance fee for "Singles" Rs. 2, for "Doubles" Rs. 4 each, and for each Football team Rs. 12. The applications must be sent through Secretaries or Heads of Institutions and those with entrance fee must reach the Honorary Secretary before 10th January, 1917.

For further information write to:—

RAJA VENKATA KUMARA KRISHNA,
Yachendra Bahudu,
Hon. Secretary.

Address:
Venkatagiri Town,
Nellore District,
Madras Presidency. 6541

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS.

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

BUSINESS NOTICES

For Public and Legal notices please see front page column six.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 9 Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED

WANTED—Good experienced CHAUFFEURS, sober for driving heavy Motor Lorries. Apply to The CENTURY TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Mohamadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 6546

WANTED—Experienced European or Parsi MATRICULATED LADY TEACHER. Apply personally during school hours to Principal, Princess High School, New Queens Road, opposite Royal Opera House. 6545

WANTED—An experienced and passed COMPOUNDER for Mofussil. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Dr. A. S. PAYMASTER, Medical Officer, Messrs. Pauling and Co., Ltd., Shirawta, via Lonawla. 6547

WANTED—A GUJARATI HINDU GRADUATE with Persian. Strong in Mathematics preferred. Salary Rs. 45—2—50. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL, G. T. High School, Bombay. 6532

WANTED—AGTNTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 9, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—GRADUATE on Rs. 50 and an Undergraduate, capable of teaching Persian, on Rs. 35. Apply stating qualifications and enclosing testimonials, if any, to:—

VICE-PRESIDENT,
Board of Management,
E. M. High School, Kaira. 6540

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

PUBLIC and PRIVATE CLASSES are or can be opened for students at all stages.

1. *Beginners*: Mondays, Thursdays, 9-10 a.m.
2. *Advanced*: Tuesdays, Fridays, 9-10 a.m.

Fee: Rs. 8 per month, payable in advance. Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One "DURBAR" AUTO KNITTER, complete with spare needles, instruction book, etc., in perfect condition. Original price Rs. 140, open to offer. Write to Box No. 470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6551

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P., 460 volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and railley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1084

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES, Lathes Screw cutting, Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your enquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

FOR SALE—A quite new Hammond multiplex TYPEWRITER, latest model, used for a fortnight only. Please apply to Box No. 466, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6530

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—FOURTH FLOOR of G. T. Girls' School Building, near New High School on Hornby Road. Rent Rs. 40. Apply SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, Hali Chukla, Fort. 6549

AMUSEMENTS

THE
ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.
SANDHURST ROAD.

TO-NIGHT
LONDON'S ENEMIES.
SATURDAY, 6th JAN. 1917.
PROTEA—Part IV
FROM FRIDAY 12th JAN. 1917
MYSTERY OF AL-SIN
A super Serial of 45,000 feet.

AMUSEMENTS

ONLY GOOD FILMS ATTRACT
PACKED HOUSES.
THAT'S WHY THERE ARE SUCH HUGE CROWDS THIS WEEK TO SEE

"THE NE'ER DO WELL"
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA.
6-45—8-30—10.
EXTRA SHOW EVERY AFTERNOON AT 5 O'CLOCK FOR SUBURBAN PATRONS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLAYHOUSE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P. M. SHARP
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
WORLD FAMOUS BRITISH COMEDIENNE
ADA REEVE
and her own London Company.
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW
For the first time in the East.
Direct from the Comedy Theatre, London
"ELIZA COMES TO STAY"
A Farcical Comedy in 3 Acts by H. V. Esmond
"ELIZA" Miss ADA REEVE.
Preceded by a Short Vaudeville Programme.
Prices, Rs. 6, 5, 4, 2 and 1.
NEXT SATURDAY JANUARY 6th, AT 6 P. M
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE
COLISEUM VAUDEVILLE.
Box Plans at ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE QUEEN OF BOMBAY,
FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
LAST NIGHT OF THE BIG COMEDY BILL.
"FROM BROADWAY TO A THRONE."
Five reels of laughter are provided by this amusing story of an American's resemblance to a lost Crown Prince, and how he was drawn into Court life until the real heir was found.

"PRESUMPTUOUS SOARINGS."
A New Year Story of a presumptuously ambitious young man's dream of making vast sums of money without hard work. It serves as a useful lesson to those about to embark upon a business career.

"HIS NEIGHBOUR'S WIFE."
A young batchelor pretends he is married so as to get more salary. His employer asks himself to dinner, so he has to get a "wife," from somewhere. Making use of his neighbour's without her husband's knowledge leads to amusing complications.

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE REVIEW OF WAR REVIEWS.
A series of pictures reviewing the valour of Great Britain and her friends during the war.

SPECIALLY SELECTED MUSIC BY THE THEATRE ORCHESTRA.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4, Box seats, Rs. 2.

THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
ASIAN CINEMA HALL
Kalbadevi Road Tramway Junction.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
6-45, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Pathe Star Film:
THE DOUBLE IMAGE.
(Drama in 4 parts)
Featuring the beautiful famous Russian Dancer.
"MLLE. STACIA NAPIERKOWSKA"
"LATEST PATHE GAZETTE" and other Comic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES
Plan at the Asian Cinema Hall.

THE EMPIRE
NEW YEAR'S PROGRAMME!
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
AS
"A PERFECT LADY."
Pathe's coloured Drama:
"HANDS FROM THE SHADOWS."
HARROGATE.
Beautifully coloured views.
SEE! SEE! SEE!
The Empire Topical!
VICEROY'S CUP RACE 1916
THE DERBY OF THE EAST.
The fashionable gathering at the Grand stands, The Parade, The Start, The Race.
THE SENSATIONAL FINISH.
Pictures of
The Winning JOCKEY RUIZ. The Winning Horse "BATCHELOR'S WEDDING" Mr. R.R.S. the Lucky owner. Mr. BYRAMJEE the clever trainer.
Time: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

RECORD HOUSE AT EACH SHOW!
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY!!
ENORMOUS SUCCESS
ENTHUSIASTIC Receiption ever accorded to any Artiste on any stage
AGAIN
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 P. M.
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
Presents
The ever green and Popular SPANISH DANCERS and DUETISTS.
THE
THE
MALAGAS MALAGAS
GREATED Quite a Sensation LAST NIGHT with their LATEST DANCES, and Duets
SIGNORITA
MALAGA
In Catchy French and Italian Songs
MISS
JENNINGS JENNINGS
The AUSTRALIAN STAR.
In a Budget of Pleasing Songs and Choruses.
The Above
VARIETIES will be Intercepted to
A LONDON PRODUCTION
A beautiful Drama:
THE
STOLEN HEIRESS
AND A
KEYSTONE COMEDY
POPULAR PRICES.
Rs. 3, 2, 1, As. 8 and 4
NOTICE.
The Orchestra Stalls at this Theatre have now been renovated with Cushion Chairs.
FOLLOW THE CROWD
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 P. M.
TO THE GAIETY.

HAVE YOU SEEN
The First Instalment of that
UNIQUE SUPER CIRCUS SERIAL
PEG O' THE RING
FEATURING the two greatest serial stars GRACE CUNARD alias LUCILLE LOVE and COUNT HUGO alias FRANCIS FORD.
This is the only serial of its kind woven round the circus ring. All the real CIRCUS ACTS in this play are in the flesh, faithfully portrayed.
A CIRCUS and a PHOTO PLAY combined in one.
Spare one day in the week to see it.
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market,
Phone 1882.
Thrice, Nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	600
" " Sales of East Indian	130
" " Imports	22,000
Mid. Americans	11.03+26
Egyptian F. G. F.	10.95 Uncgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	March 17.48—11; May 17.74—11
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March 17.05— 8; May 17 30— 6

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 2nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's open'ng price.
January	10.53+16
Jan.-Feb.	10.53+22
Feb.-Mar.	10.58 +23
Mar.-Apl.	10.66
Apl.-May.	10.70+24
May-June	10.74+23
July-Aug.	10.75+24
Aug.-Sept.	10.74+23
Sept-Oct.	10.50+24
Oct.-Nov.	10 17 +23
Nov.-Dec.	10.05
Dec.-Jan.	9 93 +24
Jan.-Feb.	9.93

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
January	10.76 +10
Jan.-Feb.	10.76
Feb.-Mar.	10.79
Mar.-Apl.	10.86 + 8
Apl.-May	10.90
May-June	10.94
June-July	10.90
July-Aug.	10.90
Aug.-Sept	10.85
Sept.-Oct.	10.34 + 5
Oct.-Nov.	10.21
Nov.-Dec.	10.13
Dec.-Jan.	10.03

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd.

Months.	To-day's closing price
January	10.51 —15
Jan.-Feb.	10.51
Feb.-March	10.56—16
March-April	10.60—18
April-May	10.68
May-June	10 67 —19
June-July	10.66
July-Aug.	10.65—20
Aug.-Sept.	10.42—19
Sept.-Oct.	10.23—14
Oct.-Nov.	10.00
Nov.-Dec.	9.92 —16
Dec.-Jan.	9.87

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd.

	To-day's price.
March	18.09 +15
May	17.80
July	17.65+5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd.

M. G. Bengal Good	7.40
" " Fully Good	7.16
" " Fine	7.89
" No. 1 Oomra Good	7.99
" " Fully Good	8.17 +25
" " Fine	8.36
" Broach Good	10.14
" " Fully Good	10.32
" " Fine	10.50

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 2nd.

Manchester quiet. Fair.

Testing Cloth prices but sales not important.

Tone of Yarns:—Well held with a moderate demand.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 2nd.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	24,000
" " to Continent	21,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	75½

New York, Jan. 3rd

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	27,000
Futures at New York March	17.02— 4
" " May	17.77— 6
Spot Cotton at New York	17.25+10
" " New Orleans	17.13 Uncgd.
Futures at New Orleans March	17.11+ 2
" " May	17.34+ 2

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 2nd.

Bar Silver Spot	36 1/2
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank or Engiand rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6½
" " " 6 "	6¼
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	5
Consols 2½ %	55½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½%	
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66+½
Government Securities 3%..	57½ Unchgd.
4x. On London at Paris France	27.50 Unchgd

London, Jan. 3rd.

Bar Silver Spot	36 1/2 No change

THE MAILS.

London, Jan. 2nd.

The Bombay Mails have been delivered here to-day.

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 2nd

5½% 1926—1928	£85½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£98+1½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 2nd.

WHEAT.

Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	1,915,000

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Not offered

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley loading quoted	68

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferosepore Usual Bold Dec.-Jan. Sellers	90
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex Ship. Dec.-Jan. Nominal	94
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers	88/6
Toria Rapeseed Jan.-Feb. Sellers	92

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan Value	100
Linseed Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Nominal	103

METALS.

London, Jan. 1st.

Standard Copper G.M.B. quoted	£134

London, Jan 2nd.

English best Selected Copper Net	£141½
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£139½
Copper Braziers	£8
Yellow Metal	£6
Hard Spelter Nominal	£4

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	23/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	23/6
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	23/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	25/9
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	26
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	26/1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure Jan. Buyers	3/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan. Sellers	3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Jan. 4.

The market to-day opened steady with M. G. Broach quoted at Rs. 392 and advanced to Rs. 398 on speculative bying on the part of speculators. Other styles advanced in sympathy and Fine M. G. K./Akola is quoted at Rs. 390 at which rate business has been reported.

Rready cotton is only in fair demand.

G. M .G. Broach 399 April.
F. M. G. Akola 391 January.
F. G. Bengal 391 January.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Jan. 4th.

Description.		Jan 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	Spot. Cotton.
		Delivery.			
Broach,	Good M.G.	--	--	393	--
Broach,	Fine M.G.	--	405/6	--	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	394	--	--	385/95
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	392	--	--	390/10
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	--	--	--	410/22
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	390/10
Sind Paniab,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	375/90
Khan./Akola	Fine M.G.	393	--	--	377/92
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	385/90
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	385/90
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	390/05
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	365/80
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	--	--	--	330/45
Khandesh,	Fine M.G.	372	--	--	--
Khandesh,	F.G. M.G.	363	--	--	360/70
Khandwa Saawad	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
Nandar,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	Old
Mahia,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	370/85
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	--	--	--	400/20
Coompta.	Good M.G.	--	--	--	390/400
Westerns,	Good M.G.	--	--	--	370/80
Westerns,	Good H.G.	--	--	--	--

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

Corrected 4th January, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	330	315	293	--	1/25th Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	332	317	303	--	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	328	313	300	--	Ready
	--	--	--	--	--
Khandesh (M.G.)	--	389	355	--	Ready
	--	380	360	--	1/25th Jan. 17
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	--	--	330	--	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	--	--	400	--	Ready
Oomra N.G. (Fair-Staple)	--	385	370	--	Ready
	--	--	--	--	--
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	--	388	373	--	Ready
	--	391	374	--	1/25th Jan. 17
	--	--	--	--	--
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	--	388	373	--	Ready
	--	380	374	--	1/25th Jan. 17
Bhanapugaum	--	391	376	--	Ready
Pooljgaum (M.G.)	--	394	378	--	1/25th Jan. 17
Westmel (M.G.)	--	395	380	--	Ready
	--	393	382	--	1/25th Jan. 17
Nagpore	--	398	384	--	Ready
Esmpi (M.G.)	--	400	384	--	1/25th Jan. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	--	400	386	--	Ready
	--	402	387	--	1/25th Jan. 17
	--	414	--	--	1/25th mar. 17
Broach (M.G.)	--	--	--	399	1/25th Ap. 1917
	--	--	--	--	--
Surat (M.G.)	--	--	--	--	--
Mathia (M.G.)	--	374	354	--	Ready
	--	376	356	--	1/25th Jan. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapar (M.G.)	--	--	--	418	April/May 1917
	--	--	--	--	--
Sawgd. Dharwar	--	--	--	426	April-May 1917
	--	--	--	--	--
Westerns (M.G.)	--	--	--	415	May.-June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	--	--	--	407	May.-June 1917
	--	--	--	--	--
Compta (M.G.)	--	--	--	423	April/May 1917
	--	--	--	--	--
Miraj (M.G.)	--	--	--	425	April/May 1917
	--	--	--	--	--

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan 4th—6 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	47 0 0	7 8 0
" White Sawapore 70-80	47 0 0	7 8 0
" Karachi Bangla	47 0 0	7 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 9 0	6 15 0
" Brown Cawapore	6 8 0	6 14 0
" Yellow Cawapore	6 15 0	7 5 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 0 0	10 7 0
" Brown Thin	9 11 0	10 2 0
Teaseed, White 35-15	49 0 0	10 2 0
" Gajar 75-25	47 0 0	9 13 0
" Black	41 0 0	8 4 0
" Gajar 50-50	45 0 0	9 4 0
Poppyseed, White	7 0 0	7 10 0
Groundnuts	43 8 0	-- --
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jowa	33 0 0	4 14 0
Arandia	41 0 0	-- --
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 8 1½	
Linseed May	11 3 0	
Teaseed White 35-15 Dec./Jan.	10 2 0	
" Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	9 13 0	
" Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 4 0	
" Black Dec./Jan.	8 4 0	

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

MILLS.

January 4th.

	Opening.	Mid-day.	Closing.
Ahmedabad Advance	--	--	925
Bombay Dyeing	--	--	260
Bombay United	--	--	890
Century	--	--	792½
Central India	--	2180	297½
China	--	--	2185
Colaba	--	--	375
Crescent	--	190	1300
Currimbhoy	--	312½	187½
Davia	--	400	310
Emperor Edward	--	--	440
Fazalbhoy	--	605	570
Framji Petit	--	--	597½
Finlay Muir	--	--	1200
Indian Bleaching	--	245	280
Indore Malwa	--	362½	246½
Jamshed	--	--	360
Kohinoor	--	--	55
Laxmi Cotton	--	--	695
Madhavji Dharamsi	--	1420	1325
Manockji Petit	--	--	1450
Morarji	--	--	2500
New Great Eastern	--	--	132½
New City	--	--	950
Phoenix	--	--	195
Pearl	--	430	42½
Shulapur	--	1412½	5150
Standard	--	--	1407½
Sun	--	--	45
Swadeshi	--	--	1710
Swan	--	--	272½
Simplex	--	600	600
Textile	--	--	1430
BANKS, &c.			
Bank of Bombay	--	--	1565
Bank of India	--	--	87
Central Bank	--	--	28
Eastern Bank	--	--	61
Indian Cement	--	--	390
Bov. Burmah Td. Co.	--	1085	1090
E. I. & T. Co. Ord.	--	330	330
B. Steam N. Co. Ord.	--	--	230
Tata Iron S. Co. Ord.	--	312½	310
Do. Def.	--	1122½	1 25
Tata Hydro E. Co. Ord.	1125	--	1130
Sivrajpur	--	--	47
Bundi Co.	--	--	224
Katni Ord.	--	--	3-24
" Def.	--	--	1020

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

There was no improvement in the share market to-day for jutes which ruled quiet in the absence of buyers, only very few transactions being reported. There was a marked decrease in the attendance of the speculative element. With few exceptions the market for coal shares was also lifeless, sellers greatly proponderating over buyers. The market closed dull in all directions. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 29, 29-4, 29-8, 30, 30-4; Bhalgora 45-8; Bhuskajuri 22, 22-4; Bilbera 7-8; Borrea 25-3; Bokare and Ramgurh 16; Deoghur 13-4, 13-12, 14; Ghusick 26 to 26-8; Govindpur 26; Jainti Central 18-8, 18-12; Jainti West 13-2, 13-6; Kesoonda 37-4; Mucherridih 5-8; Nazira 24-8, 24-12; New Sinifih 9, 9-8, 9-12; New Tetturya 15-8, 15-12; Parasea 4-4, 4-8; Phularitand 7-4; Raneegunge 45-8; Saltore 16, 16-4; Seeterampur 26; Singaran B 15-4, 15-8; South Govindpur 13-12; Sudreadih 7-2, 7-8; West Tetturya 13-12, 14.

Jute:—Anglo India 275; Barnagore (ord) 170 c.d.; Dalhousie (ord) 414; Gouripore (pref 107; Kamarhatty (ord) 494; Lawrence (ord) 390; Standard (ord) 485.

Tea:—Seajuli 32-8, 32-12; Grob 84, 85.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam 80; Barai River Syndicate 4 p; Calcutta Real Properties (deb) 103; Dalhousie Properties (deb) 120; Chowringhee Properties (deb) 104; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (ord) 265; India General (pref) 129-4; Murree Brewery 160.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75-2 to 75-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 75-8 to Rs. 75-10.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following memorandum of the Bank Profit for the half year ended 31st December, 1916, is published. Total Profit, Rs. 15,40,634-1-9.

Applied as follows:—

To Dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum free from Income Tax	6,50,000	0	0
Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum free from Income Tax	1,00,000	0	0
Transferred to credit of Government and other securities on account of depreciation	4,00,000	0	0
Carried forward	3,90,634	1	9
Total	15,40,634	1	9

BANK OF BARODA LIMITED.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., for the year ended 31st December, 1916, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 31,485-15-7 brought forward amounts to Rs. 2,52,087-10-5.

An ad interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was paid for the half year ended 30th June, 1916, which absorbed Rs. 40,000 leaving now a balance of Rs. 2,12,087-10-5 available for distribution.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops were in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Sowing of rabi crops is progressing in three districts of Sind and three of Deccan. Picking of cotton continues in Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Broach, Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals and Kaira. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 30th December, 1916, is published for general information:—

Kaira District 9, Surat Town and Port 6, other places in Surat District 7, Thana Port 1, Nasik District 166, Ahmednagar District 168, Poona Town 54, other places in Poona District 328, Sholapur Town 281, other places in Sholapur District 384, Ratnagiri District 5, Belgaum District 173, Hubli Town 32, other places in Dharwar District 157, Bijapur District 138, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 168, Kathiawar Agency 20, Bhor State 5, Savnur State 8, and Bijapur Agency 1. Total 2,111.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHNAGE.

The Honorary Secretary of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage acknowledges the receipt of the following donations received in aid of the Institution:—

In memory of Sheth Narandas Devidas through Messrs. Chatrabhuj and Hargovindas Jeewandas Rs. 1,000, the amount to be added to the permanent funds of the Orphanage and the interest thereof to be used in giving a dinner on Jeth Sud 7th of each and every year Rs. 1,000; Sheth Pruthvidas Bhagwandas Rs. 351; Sheth Pragji Surji for milk at Re. 1-8-0 per day Rs. 75 and for a feast of rice-pudding Rs. 132-7-3 Rs. 207-7-3; Sheth Pragji Dharamshi on the occasion of the completion of Vishnu Maha Yaqua for rice Rs. 140-5-9; Sheth Pragji Vanaravan on the occasion of the thread ceremony of Sehth Laxmidas' son and the marriage of Sheth Dwarkadas' daughter Rs. 101; Sheth Malji Laxmidas for a feast Rs. 75-5-0; Sheth Tricumdas Kallianji in honour of his son Haridass' marriage Rs. 51; Sheth Odhavji Anandji Sikiladha every year Rs. 51; The proprietor, Fort Printing Press through Sheth Damji Vershi Rs. 40; Sheth Kalumal Soarimal for grain as Dewali contribution Rs. 34-3-0; Sheth Narandas Gokuldas for grain as Dewali contribution Rs. 28-2-9; Sheth Tejpal Narshi for grain as Dewali contribution Rs. 25-4-0; Miscellaneous donations less than Rs. 25 Rs. 40.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

A MAGNIFICENT FOOD MEDICINE.
"BADAM PAK" Means Medicated DELICIOUS
ALMOND-CONFECTION.
Very Efficacious in this Season.
Badam Pak contains Almonds, Pistaches, Safron, Cardamoms, Sarsaparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Clough, Constipation, Piles, Debility, all skin diseases, Brain Fag, etc. As. 12 for Bombay 1 seer (of 12 ounces,. Rs. 2-8-0 for 4 seers tin. Postage extra.
B. A. Police C. from British Guiana, America, and Dr. Ram Sarma write from Bajpe, Mangalore: Your Badam Pak is highly appreciated, so kindly send 9 tins again. 3-3-16.
Dr. BHAISHANKER J. VAIDA,
care of Bombay Ayurvedic Pharmacy Shop
112, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay No. 4.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 4

The weather has been dry everywhere. The temperature is lower than usual in north-east India and Upper Burma.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Jan. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.938 Inch.
Temperature of Air	76.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.7 "
Dew Point	65.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.723 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.3 "
Minimum ... do. ... do.	67.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE,ENE,WNW,NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	116 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	h. m.	ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	h. m.	ft. in.
	Jan.					Jan.			
Thur	4	m	8 8	24 10		4	m	3 2	21 7
			8 55	17 2				2 38	17 2
Fri.	5	m	9 10	24 10		5	m	3 57	21 2
			10 38	17 10				3 23	16 11
Sat.	6	m	10 0	25 1		6	m	4 4	21 8
			11 15	18 2				3 48	16 9
Sun.	7	m	10 54	25 4		7	m	5 17	20 1
			11 48	17 7				4 37	16 7
Mon.	8	m	11 24	25 4		8	m	5 10	19 7
								5 10	16 5
Tues.	9	m	0 17	28 9		9	m	6 21	19 5
			0 0	25 11				5 42	19 6
Wed.	10	m	0 43	28 9		10	m	6 51	18 10
			0 31	26 1				6* 13	19 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 4	(Thursday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 14m.
" 5	(Friday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 15m.
" 6	(Saturday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 16m.
" 7	(Sunday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 16m.
" 8	(Monday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 17m.
" 9	(Tuesday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 17m.
" 10	(Wednesday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 18m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1916 Dec.	31st.,	9h. 1.2m. a.m.
First Quater	"	31st.,	5h. 37.4m. p.m.
Full Moon	1917 Jan.	8th.,	1h. 12.6m. "
Last Quarter	"	16th.,	5h. 12.1m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th January 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are very lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess both during the day and at night in the south-west Punjab but in defect at night at Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Sind and normal or in defect in Rajputana. Temperature has risen and is now in excess during the day in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at Bhuj, Rajkot and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division; night temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in north Hyderabad; Aurangabad has had 0.19in. Skies are moderately clouded in Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded in the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad; night temperature has fallen but is still in excess at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in north Hyderabad; elsewhere weather has been dry. Conditions remain slightly unsettled in the Peninsula and have again become disturbed in the Persian area and the adjacent parts of Baluchistan.

A few showers may occur in west Baluchistan and possible in the Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 4th January 1917 was 39.163 inches.

The temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

A Press Communique states:—In view of the shortage of coal in India, it is impossible at present to issue permits for shipment of coal except to British Possessions.

The Calcutta opium sale yesterday realised Rs. 19,12,320 for 583 chests, the average price being Rs. 3,280.

S. A. KANDASWAMY PILLAI,

Wonderful Muligai (Root) Gift by a Swamji.

Cures all Sorts of Ailments in a day and acts like a charm.

Testimonia s are pouring in.

For particulars apply to—

S. A. KANDASWAMY PILLAI.

Mettupalaiyam, Coimbatore Dist., S. INDIA

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 27th of Tir, 1286.

Hindu: 12th of Posh Sud, 1973.

Mahomedan: 10th of Rubee-at-Awal, 1335.

Sunrise: 7-13. Sunset: 6.15.

Full Moon, 8th Jan., 1h. 12m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Honjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrein, Dubai, Bunder-Abas, Busra and Mohomerah, will be closed at the G. P. O., at 7-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., in "Eliza Comes to Stay" at 9-30.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Cumoi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., in "Eliza Comes to Stay" at 9-30 and Mutiney at 6 p.m. Grand Vaudeville Programme.

SUNDAY, Jan. 7.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted only up to 6-30 p.m., on Saturday. Postings at the Town Sub Offices will be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

A meeting of the Matunga Residents' Association will be held at 8-30 a.m., (S. T.), at Mr. Goculdas Nensey's bungalow.

Empire Theatre: Grand Prize Show, at 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., at 9-30 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 8-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 9-2 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 1, 6-45 and 10-30.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 o'clock.

BAND AT BANDRA.

The Imperial Band will play a programme of music at the Bandra Lands End on Sunday next commencing at 5-45 p.m., (S. T.), under the direction of Mr. F. C. Freitas, Band Master.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and two deaths from plague and one attack of small-pox, were reported on Wednesday. Tarwadi reported one attack of plague and Kumbharwada one death each. The total mortality from all causes was 98, against 86 on the corresponding day of last year and 55 on that of 1915.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.

Daibai, wife of one Harjivan Khimji, a cloth merchant, residing in Old Hanuman Lane, was performing Tulsi "puja" worship in her house on Monday, when her saree caught fire from a naked oil lamp kept near for the purposes of "puja." She shouted out for help and her servant running to her assistance put out the flames. She, however, sustained extensive burns about her body and succumbed to her injuries on Wednesday.

ENTERTAINMENT TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Under the auspices of the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund sports for the patients of Lady Hardinge and Marine Lines War Hospitals were arranged on the New Year's Day. "Paghatis" and refreshments were given to the patients. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon distributed prizes to the winners in the sports. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, who was present on the occasion, was highly pleased to see the patients enjoying the sports. The sports were managed by the volunteers of the Social Service League with the help of the Medical Officers in charge of the hospitals.

ARYA SAMAJ.

The 41st anniversary of the Bombay Arya Samaj, will be celebrated on Saturday, sunday and Monday, next on the old Framji Cowasji Institute site at Dhobi Talao in a special pavilion erected for the purpose. Among the speakers at the anniversary will be Swami Sarvadanandji (Punjab), Shriyut Atmaramji (Baroda), Pandit Ramchandraji (Delhi), Pandit Ramchandra, D. A. V. College, (Lahore), Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, Pandit Manishankerji and Pandita Lajjavati, (Kanya Maha Vidyala Jallundhur). A Nagar Kirtan procession will start from Arya Mandir on Saturday, at 8 a.m. sharp (B. T.).

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, January 4.)

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Rao Saheb Nahanlal Himatram Dave, retired:—

Mr. Ramprasad Maganlal Mehta, LL.B., to be Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

Mr. Maneklal Chunilal Patel to be substantive pro tem. Deputy Assistant Political Agent in Rao Saheb Dave's vacancy but to continue to do duty in Palanpur.

Mr. Reuben Benjamin to act as Deputy Assistant Political Agent in Mr. Maneklal C. Patel's vacancy and to do duty in Kathiawar vice Mr. R. M. Mehta.

Mr. K. C. Sen, Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the Dharwar District, is invested under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, with the power to call for records (section 435 (1)).

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm, with effect from the 18th December 1916, the appointment made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Campbell, Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

A WOMAN GETS SIX WEEKS' HARDLABOUR

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Fuller charged Babai, a woman, with the theft of gold ornaments worth about Rs. 255 belonging to Abai, another woman, from under her pillow on the 31st December. The accused stole the valuables when she was staying in the complainants house as a guest. She was sentenced to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CART DRIVER'S CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court before the Second Presidency Magistrate Inspector Power charged one Agasjan Akbar, a Moghul cart driver, aged 30, with having driven his cart on Wednesday rashly and negligently so as to endanger human life.

It was stated that the accused who was in charge of another man's cart drove it fast in emerging out of a lane at Khadak on the Main road reckless of the people there. Abdul Rehman, a witness in the case narrowly escaped being run over, but the child of one Mahomed Hassam, aged six years, was knocked down and run over.

The accused pleading guilty and the Magistrate sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sabu Tukra, an office sepoy, was charged by Inspector Fuller with the theft of cash, jewellery, etc., valued at Rs. 958 from the shop of Vinayak Ganesh, a goldsmith. Mr. B. J. Dhondi defended.

It was stated for the prosecution that the complainant who had closed his shop in Medows Street on the 31st of December, returned there after two days and found that it had been broken open. In the course of taking an inventory of goods he kept his cash-box on the staircase, and missed it soon after. The Police found it in a room on the floor where the accused was employed. The accused's defence was that he was a friend of the complainant and used to play practical jokes on him; the present was an occasion when he had played a joke. He did not know the box contained so much value.

The master of the accused said the accused had borne excellent character hitherto.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30.

RENT COLLECTOR'S CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Third Presidency Magistrate delivered his decision in the case in which Deputy Inspector Pryde charged Rampadarath Dwarka, a Hindu, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 669 belonging to his master Jaishunker Purshotam.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused who was employed as a rent-collector collected the money from the tenants in June and July last and absconded with it, but was subsequently traced.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN SIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The question of the present policy of the Sind authorities of pitch-forking brand new boys as Resident Magistrates fully armed with the powers of a first class Magistrate, with summary powers to boot, has engaged the attention of both the lay men and the legal profession in this Province. In the more advanced parts of the western Presidency, selection is made either of officers of mature experience or of the members of the Bar having a recognised status with due regard to the factors which are indispensable for the formation of a judicial bent of mind. The raison de etre of a Magistrate is that the guilt of a person arrigned before him should be determined in accordance with the experience of human conduct and the common course of natural events and with the codified as well as the case-law on the subject. The policy adopted by the Sind authorities is subversive of this principle. Here a fresh student who may have passed only the matriculation or the Local Pleader's examination or one who may have just closed his collegiate course and obtained his degree of LL.B., is enlisted in the Cadre of Mukhtiarkars and posted straight off as a Resident Magistrate. The consideration often is whether he has this or that connection. The risk of trial before such a Magistrate is often very great. Not being conversant with the tests necessary for the appreciation of evidence, he may sentence a respectable person to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, on the evidence of persons who may be habitual or expert witnesses, or otherwise unbelievable. The risk and the danger become greater when such a Magistrate sentences a person to one month's imprisonment or in the case of a summary trial to three months' imprisonment, when the doors of the appellate Court are closed against the convicted person. Conversely a guilty person, against whom there may be a lot of evidence may get off scot-free. In such cases the court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind refused to interfere, unless some question of law is involved. In former times when the Bench of the former Suddur Court of Sind was adorned by judges of such name and fame as Parsons, Macpherson, and Batty or Jacob, great discrimination was exercised in the conferment of first class Magisterial powers and very much greater when summary powers had to be conferred. Even Magistrates having 15 years' experience to their credit, who as a matter of fact were more conversant with law and more keen in the appreciation of evidence than the present run of Magistrates, were refused summary powers. It was expected that the creation of Resident Magistrates in Sind would be a new epoch in the history of the Judicial Administration of this Province. But the actualities have been found to be disapointing: and the present day selections are truly speaking a reproach on the administration. Members of the Bar, when they begin their practice, find themselves quite at sea for the first two or three years. They do not know how to apply law, and have no knowledge of human conduct or the common course of events. It is only after 8 or 10 years' experience that they are able to hold their own and gain sufficient experience to follow public business and general dealings of the people. The proper persons to make the selection are the District and Sessions Judges. The present emoluments are sufficient to induce men of the required ability and experience, for apart from promotions and prospects Government Service gives the holder of a Government berth a reliable income. Justice should be the first consideration with a really good Government. Indeed the permanence of a government depends upon its name for justice. Will the Government of Lord Willingdon be so good as to interest itself in this matter and take the necessary steps, so that future selections may be made with the assistance of District and Session Judges, from amongst the experienced members of the Legal Profession.—Yours, etc.

LEX.

28-12-16.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

To be run to-morrow, First Race starts at 2-55 p.m.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Orloff 9-8, Thunder 9-7, Soultline 9-3, Matchless Maud 9-2, Partial Eclipse 8-11, Philanthropist 8-9, Ute 8-4, Kim III 7-12, Pretty Good Sort 7-8, Decorum 7-0.

THE LEWES PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Cyanite 9-8, Seigneurie 9-0, Villeroy 8-7, Megale 8-6, Chastity 8-4, Vardar 7-12, Airman 7-12, Pension 7-11, Mossy 7-4.

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

King's Head 9-7, Cyanite 9-5, Princess Zagha 9-2, Bellicose 8-12, Haven of Rest 8-7, Adelaide II 8-5, Sunder 8-5, Wise Thrush 8-5, Megale 8-4, Servian 8-3, Chastity. 8-1, Dollet 8-0, Airman 7-10, Duet 7-8, Matchless 7-5, Black Boy 6-7.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Beyrut 9-12, Singer 9-10, Majbur 9-9, Kayid 9-5, Purity 9-3, Money Gold 8-9, White Silk 8-4, Nizam-ul-Mulk 8-4, Ruby Mine 8-3, East Court 8-0, Section 7-11, Ace of Hearts 7-9, Excelsior 7-9, Malacca 7-8, Royal Court 7-8, Ajax 7-6, Black Hussar 7-4, Osprey 7-3, Aurora 6-12, Burg 6-6, Peacemaker 6-3, Advance 6-3, Partner 6-0.

Three top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Zaki Pasha 9-7, Saidan 9-5, Polish 8-13, Hidalgo 8-12, Young Majub 8-10, Durban 8-6, Kaharaman 8-9, Master Bill 8-5, Ace of Hearts 8-4, Red Cross 8-4, Vellard 8-1, Maasal 7-13, Defender 7-9, Mat-hat-Baig 7-5, Ruby Fish 7-0, Sirmust 6-9, Crusader 6-4, Beethoven 6-3, Najdi 6-0, Rosy Morn 6-0.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 4 p.m., to-day, 4th January, 1917.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Orloff 9-8, Thunder 9-7, Soultline 9-3, Partial Eclipse 8-11, Philanthropist 8-9, Ute 8-4, Kim 7-12, Pretty Good Sort 7-8.

THE LEWES PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Cyanite 9-8, Seigneurie 9-0, Villeroy 8-7, Megale 8-6, Chastity 8-4, Pension 7-11, Mossy 7-4.

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

King's Head 9-7, Cyanite 9-5, Princess Zagha 9-2, Adelaide II 8-5, Sunder 8-5, Wise Thrush 8-5, Dollet 8-0, Airman 7-10, Black Boy 6-7.

THE MARINE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Beyrut 9-12, Singer 9-10, Majbur 9-9, Kayid 9-5, Purity 9-3, Money Gold 8-9, White Silk 8-4, Nizam-ul-mulk 8-4, Ruby Mine 8-3, East Court 8-0, Section 7-11, Excelsior 7-9, Royal Court 7-8, Ajax 7-6, Black Hussar 7-4, Burg 6-6, Advance 6-3.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Zaki Pasha 9-7, Polish 8-13, Hidago 8-12, Young Majub 8-10, Durham 8-10, Kaharaman 8-9, Ace of Hearts 8-4, Red Cross 8-4, Vellard 8-1, Maasal 7-13, Mat-hat-Baig 7-5, Ruby Fish 7-0, Crusader 6-4.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.)

Sunlight, Four Aces, Argonaut, White Day, State Express, Hakim, Harrington, Adil, Paragon, Aziz, Florida, Nevada, Good Win and Silver Grey.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.)

Niger, Natal, Halcyon, StarEng, Equator, Centurian, Rayis, Billetor, Silver Bird, Iron Claw, Italia, Contest and Legislator.

THE SECOND ENCLOSURE,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read in your issue of date the letter of "One of the Crowd" regarding the Second Enclosure of the Turf Club in Bombay. I am inclined to believe that the remedy suggested by him is not calculated to improve matters. Why should not the procedure obtaining in the First Enclosure be adopted? It would materially improve the situation.—Yours, etc.

A. PEA.

Bombay, 4th January, 1917.

CRICKET.

RANDER GYMKHANA v. MR. POLISHWALA'S TEAM.

An interesting cricket match was played between the Rander Gymkhana and Mr. P. N. Polishwala's team. The Gymkhana going in to bat first scored 188 runs to which Dina and Syed Ebrahim contributed 49 and 27, respectively. Mr. Polishwala's team replied with a total of 211, Vithal, Parekh and Polishwala contributing 58, 42 and 27, respectively. Syed Ebrahim for the Gymkhana and Shivram and Parekh for Mr. Polishwala's team secured good bowling analyses. The proceeds of the gate money were given in aid of the War Fund.

CASE OF "DHATURA" POISONING.

Syed Ameer Syed Gulam Mohidin, a mendicant, and his two grandsons residing in Kazipura, were removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital on Monday, suffering from the effects of "dhatura" poisoning. They recovered and were discharged from the hospital on Wednesday. Syed Ameer said he was going along Grant Road on Sunday in search of his grandson who had not returned home till 11 p.m. that day, when near the old Mahomedan cemetery he was accosted by a Mahomedan who was seated on the footpath and who gave him a ball of sweetmeats, saying it would be good for his digestion. He took the sweets and he returned home after finding his grandson on the road. He left the ball on a shelf and went to sleep, and the next morning he ate half of it and gave the other half to his daughter-in-law, who shared it with the two boys. They all became ill after eating it. The daughter-in-law felt better after she had taken some home remedies. The mendicant and the two boys were, as stated above, removed to the hospital for treatment. Syed Ameer further said that nothing was stolen from them and declared his inability to identify the Mahomedan who had given him the sweets.

While at Cawnpore, last week Mr. Chaturbhuj Shivji, a leading cloth merchant of Bombay, gave a donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the cost of a building for the Gujarati School at Cawnpore. The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presided over the opening ceremony of the school and Mr. Chaturbhuj was presented with an address. The latter subsequently distributed the prizes to the students of the school.

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NOTE:—Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

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Mr. S. H. N. M. VIJAYAKAR, B.A., L.L.B., Vakil High Court BOMBAY writes on 20th December, 1916. "I was much satisfied by your one year reading of the last year for me."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, January 5, 1917.

MR. LIONEL CURTIS AND HIS MISSION.

We have already indicated our position, and our views, with respect to Mr. Curtis's unfortunate and ill-conceived letter. We shall return in due course to a further consideration of the errors and fallacies with which his communication abounds. Meanwhile we would like to put some considerations before him, and the public, that have less to do with the merits of the prepossessions with which unluckily he appears to have been inoculated, than with the aim and purpose of the mission on which he was sent out to India, and the prospects of its adequate and faithful fulfilment. There can be no doubt that among those responsible and competent enquirers in England who, since the outbreak of the war, have been pursuing a serious and scientific investigation into the problems of the Empire, and its future reorganisation, the "Round Table Group," as they have come to be widely known, have earned a place of their own. The reputation they have won so far, apart from the precise or practical worth of the conclusions to which they have committed themselves in print, is that of earnest students, competently equipped for their difficult and important task, and with no axes to grind. Mr. Curtis, with the rest of his "Round Table" colleagues, fully enjoys that reputation in Great Britain. He was deputed to come out to India to enquire into and study what is admittedly the most difficult branch of the inter-Imperial investigation which the "Round Table Group" have undertaken. The problem of India is notorious for its complexity, and its solution, or partial solution, is, by general consent, one of the most difficult and complicated questions confronting British statesmanship to-day. To do Mr. Curtis justice, he is far too capable and intelligent a man, we believe, to have been likely to minimise the importance of either of these points. The task with which he has been entrusted is to find a way out of the maze: to make a just, practical and equitable contribution towards the settlement of this outstanding Imperial issue. Mr. Curtis was sent out to India, to see things for himself, to hear things for himself, to think things for himself, as an essential preliminary to forming certain conclusions for himself, of which, in due course, his colleagues might have the benefit, and which ultimately might assist the statesmen of the Empire to assign to India its proper place in the Imperial system on its readjustment after the war. We have not disguised our opinion that Mr. Curtis got started on the wrong tack. It would perhaps be truer, if also more unkind, to say that Mr. Curtis has unwittingly lent himself to very clever exploitation. The last thing we wish for in this matter is mere polemics. If our description of the main objects of Mr. Curtis's mission in India is conceded to be fairly accurate, let us see how far he has progressed with it already and what are the prospects, on his present lines, of his eventual success in the task he has set himself.

Mr. Curtis's past activities, we understand, have lain in certain parts of the British Empire, but to India he was a stranger. Nevertheless he could not have been so ignorant of India when he set out on his errand as not to know that the Indian question, in a more literal sense than most questions, has two sides to it, which may, conveniently and not incorrectly, be called respectively the Indian and the Anglo-Indian,—the latter phrase we use, we need scarcely say, in the ordinary sense sanctioned by usage and not its new-fangled signification. It is meant to cover the whole of the British interests in India, embracing the bureaucracy that rules over India, as well as the hundred and one economic, commerical and political ties which bind the British community in India (and outside India, but having direct personal business or official relations with India) to India. Juxtaposed to this vast and all-pervading Anglo-Indian system is what may be called the Indian side of the case, representing the hopes, the aspirations and the economic, political and social interests of the indigenous population of the country. These two elements have stood at a certain angle of relationship to each other ever since the Crown assumed control of the Government of India. There has never been, and there is not at the present time, any question of conflict between the two. But there *is* a question, which has become conspicuously emergent in recent years, and is clamouring for solution at the present moment, of a more equitable readjustment of the two elements in the national and political life of India. This is necessitated by a variety of considerations and circumstances. There is in the first place the sheer passage of time since the system that obtains to-day was designed. Then there are the profound and massive changes that have transpired not only in the life and thought of India, but of the world, during this period. The system and methods of Indian Government, *prima faciae*, have got to change, things have got to be brought more into conformity with the altered needs of the times. As it happens, the question is not a mere academic one. Certain traditions have come into existence, certain interests have grown up, and any alteration of things as they are must imply, in some measure, a revision prejudicial to the power and the prestige of these interests. That is the point of clash. That is the bone of political contention. That, concisely, is the Indian problem as it stands out to-day.

Mr. Lionel Curtis was sent out to study that problem, to understand it, and to help by his considered suggestions towards its solution. On the face of it, if he was to acquit himself of his task with any degree of fidelity, and eventual success, it behoved him to avoid any hasty prepossession or partizanship, to be circumsspect, fair-minded, observant, and above all, detached and impartial in the prosecution of his investigations in India. We would leave him to think over how far his movements and habits have approximated to these conditions during the course of his studies in this country. Meanwhile we will give him our own impressions. It is impossible for Mr. Curtis to understand the Indian problem with any degree of independence or insight on the present lines of his enquiry. As we have good reason to know that high expectations were entertained of him when he set out for India, by men of commanding weight and goodwill in England, and as our own sentiments towards him, until the disclosure consequent upon the publication of his letter, were distinctly friendly, we do not wish to disguise from him that, in the light of that revelation, we are intensely disappointed with him and the manner in which he appears to have conceived the execution of his task. At the same time, knowing something of Indian conditions, and the peculiar difficulties that beset the path of the unwary stranger, such as he, embarked on an arduous quest, we can find it in us to sympathise with him. Not to put too fine a point on it, he has allowed himself to be captured by those who make a hobby and a profession in India of showing round inquisitive visitors like he. But he is not here on a pleasure trip. If Mr. Curtis has come here to see India and, among other things, understand the wishes, and feelings, and sentiments of the people of the country, he is not going to do it by a process of triumphal processions from Government House to Government House, nor by a system of conducted tours under the auspices of notorious partisans. There is a fundamental and glaring incongruity between Mr. Curtis's method and his mission. On the present basis, we may tell him, he is never likely to get to the heart of things in India: he will see what it is desired he should see, he will hear what he may, and like so many others before him, he will go away with the conventional creed and clap-trap of his tutors firmly fixed in his mind and imagination. For the purposes of his present enquiry he might as well have stayed at home, for all the good it will do him or anybody else. We have spoken frankly because we think there is a chance even yet of his being extricated from the intellectual mire into which he has allowed himself to be dragged. Let us put it concretely to Mr. Curtis. From the standpoint of the unimpaired integrity of his mission, he was guilty of impropriety, and nothing less, in consorting with such intimacy as is disclosed in his letter, with important and distinguished, but necessarily partial from the very circumstances of the case, officials of the Government. To take another case in point. It was announced in the newspapers the other day that Mr. Curtis intended to visit Mysore with Sir Valentine Chirol. If he wants to see something of the inner working of a progressive Native State, why can't he do it by himself? Why this permanent and ridiculous tutelage? He must *know* by now that, rightly or wrongly, Sir Valentine Chirol's continued presence in India is viewed with dislike and mistrust,—having regard to his past misrepresentations of India and Indians,—by the whole of the educated community in India. Why should he saddle himself, with such objectionable associations, when it is imperative not only that he should be fair-minded but appear so as well to all observers? He has not come to India to take sides in this flaunting manner. Why then can he not have the courage to turn round and say to those who surround him with an unremitting surveillance that he would rather conduct his enquiries by himself?

INDIA AND PROTECTION.

We referred yesterday to the salient features of Rai Sitanath's presidential address at the Twelfth Industrial Conference at Lucknow. It is a hopeful sign of the times that the problem of the industrial development of the country now looks like receiving the attention it deserves. But, after all is said and done, it is as well to bear in mind that the prospect, as things are at present, cannot by any means be said to be encouraging, as in the first glow of enthusiasm one might be led to suppose. The competition in the fields of industry and commerce before the people of India is like that between a giant and a dwarf and must remain so in spite of all efforts that the people may heroically make, unless the State, which in every other country identifies itself with the industrial interests of the people, is alive to its responsibility in the matter and lends a protecting and fostering hand.

On this all-important question of State-aid, the suggestions of Rai Sitanath are in the main eminently sound and practical. He prefaces them by pointing out how the old *laissez faire* doctrine gradually lost its hold on the minds of thinkers by about the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and how Germany and Japan have given it the quietus; how, while in most of the civilized countries of the modern world, the State does everything in its power to promote national industry, in India, until very recently, a very narrow conception of the duties of the State towards industry prevailed, and beyond publishing information and instituting occasional enquiries as to existing conditions, Government did nothing to foster the growth of industries. High hopes, of course, have been raised by the change of policy inaugurated by the appointment of the Holland Commission, but Rai Sitanath Roy has not been too premature in sounding a note of warning that "unless practical measures of a far-reaching character are adopted, the feeling of disappointment will be very keen." The shape which these practical measures of State-help for Indian industry may assume are manyfold. The most obvious, as the most urgent, is protection. There is, Rai Sitanath observes, no charm in either the word "free trade" or "protection." Free trade, in fact, can no more prevail universally at present than any other noble ideal, the brotherhood of man, for instance. It will be a long, long day,—but come it will,—when we shall have free trade practised by every country. Till that time comes, however, whether the policy of a nation should be free trade or protection, must depend on its national economic circumstances. Most of the advanced nations of the world believe in protection, just as free trade has suited England excellently so far—

which has to depend on foreign countries for the supply of raw materials for her manufactures, and finds it to her interest to maintain a system of free trade. But even England has not always been a free-trade country. In the initial stages of her industrial development she pursued the policy of protection. The way in which she protected her products against the manufactured goods of India is too well known to need reiteration.

Nations in fact must modify their systems according to the measure of their own progress—in a particular sphere. And it is the task of statesmanship to recognise in a practical manner that in the present stage of her industrial development, India requires freedom to protect her infant and decaying industries.

This naturally leads Rai Sitanath to the question of Imperial Preference about which he rightly says that before the leaders of Indian public opinion are asked to subscribe to this policy, they will have to be convinced of the benefits that will accrue to the country from its adoption. In the words of Lord Crewe, "they will not allow themselves to be hurried blindfold to the goal at which the prize will be distributed to their inevitable disadvantage. The British Empire is certainly capable of a closer and more effective commercial union, but this will be possible only when its constituent parts, India included, will stand on a footing of absolute equality." While on this subject of protection, it is essential not to lose sight of a fundamental consideration. As the late Mr. Gokhale once pointed out, there are two kinds of protection, the right kind and the wrong kind.

"The right kind of protection," he said, "that under which the growing industries of a country receive the necessary stimulus and encouragement and support that they require, but under which care is taken that no influntial combinations, prejudicial to the interests of the general community, come into existence. The wrong kind of protection, on the other hand, is that under which powerful influences and combinations and interests receive assistance to the prejudice of the general community—the general tax payer of the country."

It is the right kind of protection that India needs,—the protection that is accompanied by the guarantee that the fiscal policy of the country is conducted in accordance with the wishes and the opinions of the people, not merely as imagined by the Government of India, but as ascertained by means of a constitutional machinery, that must be brought into existence after the war. As things are at present the taxpayers in India have to depend on the Government of India, and, more even than the Government of India, on the Secretary of State for India. So that, if a policy of protection is enforced, without an effective transference of the present constitutional and fiscal authority to the people, the result will merely be that influential interests, influential combinations, influential parties in the United Kingdom,—and the Dominions,—who can have ready access to the Secretary of State, to whom the people of India will have no access, will not fail to take the fullest advantage of the situation, and this great engine of protection, which is a vast power, will be made to work, not in the interests of the people of India, but in the interests of others. The only way to avert this disaster is to arm the people of the country with the double-edged weapon of political equality with other parts of the Empire and fiscal independence.

Political equality postulates fiscal autonomy and the granting of the latter is a matter that can no longer be indefinitely postponed. For it is only on the attainment of fiscal independence,—a consideration not sufficiently emphasised by Rai Sitanath,—that it will depend whether India is to recover from the disastrous effects of her "long descent from providing the luxuries for the ancient Empires of Asia and Europe to becoming the mere purveyor of food and raw materials for the more enterprizing nations of to-day." Then, too, will be realized the picture of an awakened India which Rai Sitanath has visualised:—

I see her teeming millions working in her mines and her factories dotted all over her surface, along the banks of her mighty and majestic rivers and along her sea-washed shores; I see them bringing to the cultivation of her ancient soil new discoveries of science and I see her green pastures and irrigated fields no longer at the tender mercies of uncertain monsoons; I see again that old-time wealth of India, her immense herds of cattle, better bred, better fed, and better preserved, not swept away with her men when the rains fail; I see her cottages once more full of busy life, I see the gaunt spectre of famine stalking away from her fair face; I see the Indian and distant seas ploughed once more by Indian ships manned by Indian crews, navigated by Indian mariners, and laden with Indian merchandize; I see India bringing again to distant nations through routes on land and sea her great gift of a spiritual civilization which the nations of the world are vainly seeking to attain.

Notes of the Day.

Journalistic Honour.

We do not think that the views of the "Madras Mail" on questions of etiquette, journalistic or otherwise, are of any importance, and much less of interest, to anybody save the circle of mobsmen for which it caters in its editorial columns. We have given our reasons for the publication of Mr. Curtis's letter and we do not propose to pursue the matter further. We refer to it merely to point out that the "Madras Mail" is a very gross offender itself and in circumstances which not only make its offence absolutely inexcusable but particularly mean. As everyone knows, the proceedings of the Subjects Committee at the National Congress are strictly confidential and the greatest care is taken to exclude interlopers or eavesdroppers. At Lucknow the official reporter to the Congress happened to be a member of the reporting staff of the "Madras Mail." He took advantage of the confidence reposed in him freely to telegraph these confidential proceedings to his journal, which did not scruple, although it must have known of their confidential character, to publish them. We do not require to go to to the "Madras Mail" for our standard of professional honour.

Marshal Haig's Message to Labour.

Field-Marshal Haig's Christmas message to Labour sent through Mr. Ben Tillet has an importance all its own. It is in the first place a fresh proof of the fact that the present war, more than any other in history, is pre-eminently a war waged by the people as far as Britain and her Allies are concerned. It also bears testimony to the most important part which, as a result of this fact, the working classes have played in it whether as soldiers fighting in the trenches or toiling in the munition factories. It is on them, on the manner in which they continue to play their part as well as they have done hitherto, that victory depends. Well may Field-Marshal Haig say then: "Tell Labour that the best Christmas present they can make to their comrades in the field is to let nothing in 1917 hinder the regular, constant and increasing output of munitions and material."

The Labour Housing Problem.

Among the items that come up for consideration at the next meeting of the Corporation, is a letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary by the Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay on the subject of the housing of factory employees. The letter states that a memorandum on the subject is being submitted to the Industries Commission at the desire of Sir Thomas Holland. The housing of the labouring population is only one of the great labour problems that have already become very acute and urgent. As things are at present, the houses, or rather the slums, in which the bulk of the City's working population have to live are a reproach to a progressive city. Nor can the Improvement Trust "Chawl," or rather "warehouse" as Prof. Geddes aptly called it, pretend to have made things better. It is very satisfactory that the subject has found a prominent place among those that the Industries Commission is investigating.

Cochin Joins the Progressives.

The Administration Report of the Cochin State for the year ending August, 1916, shows that this State is coming into line with other progressive Indian States in many respects,—especially village government and education. The village panchayats, instituted only two years ago, are said to be an unqualified success and it is pointed out that when, in pursuance of the Durbar's decision to encourage rural agricultural exhibitions, village panchayats were invited to use their influence in organising them, a number gladly did so with enthusiasm and success. The special attention which education receives in the State can be gathered from the fact, that the expenditure on it comes to nearly six lakhs of rupees, while the total gross revenues of the State amount only to Rs. 47 lakhs.

The Health of the City.

The vital statistics furnished by the local Municipal Health Department disclose a slight improvement in the condition of health in comparison with those that obtained during the earlier weeks of the past month. Last week the general death-rate declined from 29.20 to 28.24 and the total mortality from 5.50 to 5.32 In the corresponding week of last year the total mortality stood at 492 and the death-rate at 26.16. Plague registered last week 9 attacks and 10 deaths, being 6 attacks and 2 deaths less than in the previous week. Cholera was absent during the week, while there were two attacks (including one imported case) and one death from small-pox. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—phthisis 25, other diseases of the respiratory system 184, tubercular diseases 5, malaria 3, diarrhoea 22, dysentery 16, debility 48 and old age 35. There were 404 live births during the week, 38 still-births and 5 premature births.

BIG BATTLE FOR MOLDAVIA IMMINENT.

GREEK ROYALISTS STIRRING UP HATRED OF ALLIES.

BATTLE FOR MOLDAVIA IMMINENT.

FIFTY-MILE FRONT OF FORTIFICATIONS.

RUSSIAN RETREAT OVER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. Jan. 4.

The long stubborn retreat of the Russians to the Sereth line, stretching across the lowlands on the threshold of Moldavia is now virtually over.

Falkenhayn's army is now approaching the Focsani-Fundeni bridgehead. These positions are the two main points on this fifty-mile line of fortifications.

It seems clear that the two armies are on the eve of a big battle which will have important consequences.

THREE VILLAGES ON RIMNIK CAPTURED.

ROUMANIANS ATTACKING ON THE KAZINO RIVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 12-35 p.m. Jan. 4.

A wireless Russian communiqué says the enemy in the Za.ogev region entered a trenca but were ejected.

The enemy on the Moldavian frontier twice assumed the offensive from Kotumba to the Sulcha river valley but were everywhere repulsed. We here regained a portion of trenches on a height.

The Roumanians are conducting attacks northwards of the Kazino river. The Roumanians drove back the enemy eastward of Sopcham, on the upper Suchiza river, and the cavalry pursued the enemy, who, however, after being reinforced, pressed back Roumanians to their former positions.

A Russian rifle regiment took by assault the village of Gulianka, south-west of the Rimnik river, taking 213 prisoners, five cannon and eight machine guns. We also captured two adjacent villages.

BRAILA BRIDGEHEAD FIGHT

INACCURATE GERMAN VERSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 4.

It is evident from a Russian communiqué that the German claim to have thrown back the Allies to the Braila bridgehead is inaccurate. The composite Danube Army during the later phases of the campaign has lagged behind General Falkenhayn's army and the Russians have always been able to deal with it.

The facts are that the Russians in order to preserve an even front with the retreating army further west retired voluntarily under cover of night to strong positions at the bridgehead. This movement was effected without pressure from the enemy.

The Germans also alleged that the bridgehead which is from ten to twenty miles from the port itself was being continually attacked. They are silent on the subject to-day because they have met with reverse. They struck at the middle of the line but were flung back in disorder and the enemy's lines are now about twelve miles from Braila.

ROUMANIA'S GRATITUDE.

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S MESSAGE. IN REPLY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 3.
Recd. 2-40 p.m. Jan. 4.

Replying to a message from the King of Roumania thanking France for supporting Roumania, President Poincare says he is firmly convinced that 1917 will assure victory, liberation and reparation for Roumania.

BULGARIAN WORK IN WAR.

PREMIER'S REPLY TO CRITICISM

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 4.

A telegram received in Amsterdam from Sofia says the Premier in the Sobranje declared that the Bulgarians' work had been successfully concluded. He replied to the criticisms of the Bulgarians crossing the Danube, saying that all the Austrian and German troops in Bulgaria were subject to the Bulgarian chief command.

PROTRACTION OF INDIAN LITIGATION

"THE TIMES" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., Jan. 4.

In connection with the protraction of Indian litigation. "The Times" strongly endorses the suggestion of a correspondent that the Indian High Courts should be given without delay powers similar to those of the English and the Dominion courts to constrain an appellant to prosecute his appeal diligently and also to prescribe a reasonable period in which the record must be transmitted to England.

ROYALIST MANOEUVRE IN OLD GREECE.

VIOLENT PRESS ATTACKS ON ENTENTE.

ATTEMPT TO EXCITE PUBLIC FEELING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Jan. 4.

The Greek League of Reservists is attempting to excite feeling against the Entete by services of thanksgiving in the provincial towns of Old Greece for the preservation of Constantine from the bombardment of the Allied fleet.

The Royalist papers in Athens publish most violent attacks on the Entente, especially Britain. An immediate declaration of war against the Entente is even demanded, but an immense majority of Greeks are in favour of M. Venizelos and the Entente.

SITUATION OF UNCERTAINTY IN ATHENS.

KING'S DIFFICULTY IN REPLYING TO ALLIES' DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., Jan. 4.

Reuter wires from Athens that the situation is one of utmost uncertainty. The King is finding much difficulty in replying to the Allies' demands owing to the attitude of the populace.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

PROGRESS ON THE RIGHT OF THE TIGRIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., Jan. 4.

An official statement from Mesopotamia says in spite of heavy rains we made further progress on the right bank of Tigris east and north-east of Kut-el-Amara.

THE SINAI VICTORY.

MARSHAL HAIG'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
CAIRO, Jan. 3.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. Jan. 4.

Replying to Field-Marshal Haig's telegram regarding the success of the El Arish operations, General Murray says: 'We are most greatful for our big brother's congratulations.'

TURKISH ATROCITIES IN ARABIA.

EVERY SPECIES OF BARBARITY BEING PERPETRATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—A communiqué has been received here from Mecca to the effect that Emir Faisal, son of the Sheriff and commander of the Arabian forces near Medina, has telegraphed to say that the Turks have redoubled their atrocities. They have hanged and crucified and employed every species of barbarity against the population. They have even gone so far as to impose hard labour on the remnant of the Awali tribe. The latter inhabits the vicinity of Medina and although it did not join the Arab movement, nevertheless it was attacked by the Turks last July, when most of its able-bodied men were shot and its women violated. Lately the Turks hanged three of the inhabitants of Medina and they are forcing aged persons and children to proceed to the fighting lines.

Information has reached here and has been allowed to appear in the local press that the Germans and Austrians, who were with the Turkish forces on our eastern frontier, have been recalled to Constantinople taking with them their heavy artillery and howitzers. The same information states that the Turks have withdrawn most of their stores and their wireless installation to Bir Saba

A LEYLAND LINER WRECKED IN FOG.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. Jan. 4.

The Leyland liner Nestorian has become a total wreck in fog. The crew were saved.

ALLIES AND WILSON'S PEACE NOTE.

REPLY BEING DRAFTED.

TO CONTAIN TERMS OF NEGOTIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 12-35 p.m. Jan. 4.

Reuter learns that the Allies reply to President Wilson is still being drafted. Whereas the reply to Germany was purposely negative regarding terms, rehearsing only the conditions of peace which were inacceptable, it is expected that the answer to President Wilson will indicate more precisely the only preliminaries in which the Allies are prepared to negotiate.

ENEMY'S PEACE TERMS.

TO BE COMMUNICATED TO DR. WILSON

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 3.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Jan. 4.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says Count Julius Andrassy has announced that the peace terms of the Central Powers will be communicated to Dr. Wilson.

SIGNIFICANT DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

SENATE LIKELY TO GO AGAINST WILSON'S PEACE NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 4-20 p.m. Jan. 4.

A significant debate took place in the Senate on the resolution endorsing President Wilson's note.

Mr. Lodge vigorously opposed the resolution and declared that the Congress could not be expected to respond to the clamour for peace which was not worth having. President Wilson's action had laid the United States open to the charge of partisanship. The debate was adjourned thus indicating that the Senate is likely to go against President Wilson.

ENEMY CONFERENCE IN BERLIN.

HEADS OF PARLIAMENTS TO MEET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 4.

The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the parliaments of the enemy countries will meet in a conference in Berlin on the 19th January.

GERMANS EXPECT PEACE BY MAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE. Jan. 4.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

The "Idea Nazionale" learns from Berne that the German commanders have been ordered to inform their troops that their sacrifices will not continue beyond May, and the war feeding arrangements are similarly limited. This was prior to the Allies' note though the authorities were under no delusions regarding its tenour.

There is a rumour that the Allies' reply has arrived and greatly excited Berlin. On Saturday crowds thronged the approaches to the American Embassy.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent quotes Swiss reports to the effect that the German Reserves, particularly the new classes, are going to all the fronts in anticipation of formidable allied offensives.

REPATRIATION OF INTERNED CIVILIANS.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Jan. 4.

The Anglo-German agreement for the repatriation of all interned civilians over 45 except 20 on each side, has now been completed. It applies to the whole Empire. Germany has agreed to the inclusion of retired naval and military officers not receiving pay, even though they are receiving pensions.

ITALY'S ACHIEVEMENT.

CONQUEST OF 1200 SQ MILES.

85,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Jan. 3.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 4.

Italy notifies that she has conquered 1,206 square miles, shortened her front by 125 miles, taken 85,000 Austrian prisoners and 469,000 munition workers, of whom 73,000 are women.

BRITISH FRONT IN WEST.

TWO MILLION TROOPS ON 100 MILES FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 12-35 p.m. Jan. 4.

Reuters correspondent with Headquarters says British front in west is now nearly one hundred miles in length and on it we have massed about two million troops.

LIVELY ARTILLERY DUEL REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 4.

A French communiqué says there was a lively artillery duel north and south of the Somme in the region of Rouvroy and at Verdun, Armund, Morthomme and Bezonvaux.

ENEMY ACTIVITY NEAR SOUCHEZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 2-40 p.m. Jan. 4.

A British communiqué says the enemy artillery in the morning was very active in the neighbourhood of the Souchez and the southern half of the Ypres salient.

USUAL CANNONADE ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 3.
Recd. 2-40 p.m. Jan. 4.

A communiqué says there is nothing to report except usual cannonade at different parts of the front.

EBBING MORALE OF GERMAN TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE. Jan. 4.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—"Despite unprecedented rainfall, the condition of the British trenches is infinitely superior to that of a year ago. In some places ours are good while those of the Germans are flooded, and temporarily evacuated.

The casualties in the last four weeks of 1915 were over double those during the same period of 1916, on an equal front although recent activity has been greater. The German command is conscious of the ebbing morale and is distributing broadcast appeals to the pariotism of the troops. Nevertheless the Boches are deserting and surrendering with unexampled freedom and a good many officers have lost their lives in trying to check this.

INDIAN TEA FREIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Jan. 4.

It is understood that the Indian Tea Association is issuing a freights statement.

"The Times" points out that the Indian merchants have at present advantage over Ceylon owing to the fixed shipping rate agreement of five years' duration which expires in September 1917. The present Indian freight is equivalent to half-penny per pound and the Ceylon ruling rate is eleven farthings while the market price of teas is approximately the same now. It is suggested that the Indian merchants should agree to a freight increase of 50 shillings per ton measurement and there appears to be general approval of the principle of some advance.

ENORMOUS SUB-MARINE LOSSES.

NEWS FORM KIEL.

FREQUENT FOOD RIOTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 3.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 4.

The "Telegraph" publishes an interview with a neutral long resident in Kiel, who says there is great scarcity of food-stuffs and disturbances are frequent. Dissatisfied workmen are sent to the front. The submarine losses have been enormous.

FIRE IN A ZEPPELIN SHED.

TWO MACHINES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, Jan. 4.
Recd. 4-20 p.m. Jan. 4.

Two Zeppelins have been destroyed by fire in the shed at Tondern in Schleswig due to short circuit.

WRECK OF HANKAKU MARU.

FIFTY SAVED OUT OF FOUR HUNDRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SHANGHAI, Jan. 4.
Recd. 12-35 p.m. Jan. 4.

The details of the wreck of the Japanese steamer Hankaku Maru off Chefoo in a blizzard on Christmas Day, state that owing to terrible seas rescue was impossible for three days. Then Captain Stampe, of the Netherlands Harbour Works, and some Chinese gallantly went out in a tug and saved fifty out of four hundred.

UNFOUNDED GERMAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4
Recd. 1-5 a.m. Jan. 5

The French Admiralty denies absolutely the German wireless report of the torpedoing of the battleship Verite.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 4.

The French steamer Aconcagua, the Swedish Goosebridge, the British Holly-Branch, and the Norwegian Erica, have been sunk.

A GERMAN LIE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMTERDAM, Jan. 4.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Jan. 4.

The Dutch papers scout the German accusations regarding the British laying mines, and point out that no sane person will believe that Britain would lay mines on British sea routes where enemy ships are non-existent.

DUTCH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMTERDAM, Jan. 4.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Jan. 4.

The Dutch papers, commenting on the naval estimates, show that no increase in the Dutch fleet is possible for some years.

COUNCIL BILLS ON INDIA.

AMOUNT FIXED AT 120 LAKHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Jan. 4.

The amount of applications for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on India to be received to the 10th January will be 120 lakhs.

The prices for Bills and Deferred Transfers will be 1/4 5/32 and for Immediate Transfers 1/4 ¼. Henceforth applications will be received only through approved institutions and firms and each will be at liberty to apply up to the specified amount. If the total applications exceed 120 lakhs allotments will be made proportionately.

REMOVAL OF RASPUTIN.

SHOT IN AN ARISTOCRATIC HOUSE.

WHOLE RUSSIA FEELS RELIEVED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. Jan. 4.

Monk Rasputin's end smacks of mediaevalism.

He exercised a malignant influence in Russian society. Even at Court he was known to be a leading pro-German.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd three bullet wounds were found in Rasputin's head and chest. He was killed in the Petrograd house of one of the most aristocratic families in Russia, after which the body was conveyed to the mouth of the Neva in a motor car and dropped through the ice. The name of those who took part in the deed are generally known.

The whole of Russia breathes more freely at the removal of a man of baneful influence and notorious depravity, who was universally execrated.

HOME PRODUCTION OF FOOD.

GERMAN PRISONERS TO BE ENGAGED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE. Jan. 4.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

Mr. Prothero has wired to a farmer that all German prisoners skilled in agriculture will be secured for farmers.

MARSHAL HAIG'S MESSAGE TO MR. BEN TILLET.

BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT FROM LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 4.

Field-Marshal Haig, in a letter to Mr. Ben Tillett, says, "Tell Labour that the best Christmas present they can make to their comrades in the field is to let nothing in 1917 hinder the regular, constant and increasing output of munitions and material. If the munition workers and the troops in the trenches pull together triumph is certain."

USE OF CEREALS TO FEED GAME.

DRASTIC ORDER OF PROHIBITION EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. Jan. 4.

A drastic order is expected prohibiting the use of cereals to feed game. This will be a heavy blow to game preservation.

COMMANDEERING OF UNWROUGHT COPPER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. Jan. 4.

The Minister of Munitions is taking over, at current quotations, all unwrought copper which is not contracted for.

ISSUE OF TREASURY BILLS SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4
Recd. 7-5 a.m. Jan. 5

The Bank of England announces that the issue of Treasury Bills is suspended.

ARREST OF MEXICAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

CHARGED WITH BEING CONCERNED IN A CONSPIRACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 3.
Recd. 2-40 p.m. Jan. 4.

The Mexican Consul-General has been arrested. He is charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to ship arms and ammunition to Vera Cruz in violation of President Wilson's embargo contained in the proclamation of October 1915.

MEXICO-AMERICAN DIFFICULTIES SMOOTHING OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 4.

The difficulties between America and Mexico appear to be smoothing themselves out. Mr. Fletcher is leaving Washington to assume the Ambassadorship in Mexico City.

KING'S MESSAGE TO INDIAN ARMY.

HIS MAJESTY THANKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 4.

The following message from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the Private Secretary to his Majesty the King is published:—

"Please express to his Majesty the King the respectful thanks of the army in India for his Majesty's most gracious Christmas message which have been conveyed to the troops in orders."

SILVER BADGE FOR INCAPACIATED SOLDIERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 4.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the issue of a silver badge to officers and other ranks of the British, Indian and Overseas Forces, who have served at Home or abroad since 4th August, 1914, and who have for age or physical incapacity retired, or relinquished their commission, or have been discharged from service, such incapacity being due to wounds or to sickness, provided that the disability renders them permanently unfit for any military servic.

ONE SCRIPT AND ONE LANGUAGE CONFERENCE.

The All-India One Script and One Language Conference was held at Lucknow during the national week. Mr. M. K. Gandhi presided.

The proceedings were opened by B. Shyam Sunder Dass, President of the Nagri Pracharni Sabha, Benares, who explained the objects of the Conference, viz., to spread the use of the Devanagri Script and the Hindi Language.

Mahatma Munshi Ramji, Governor, Gurukula, Kangri, moved a resolution urging the spread of the use of the Nagri Script and the Hindi language.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, Mr. C. P. Rama Swamy Iyer, Mrs. Annie Besant and Mr. M. Ranga Swamy Iyenger supported the resolution and it was carried with acclamation.

Letters of sympathy were received from Mr. Tilak, Lalla Hansraj, Sir Gurn Dass Bannerji, Mr. Sarda Charan Mitra, the Hon. Mr. Purnendu Narayan Singh and Dr. Radha Kumud Mukerji.

The application of Mr. M. K. Kapadia, keeper of the Jain Vijaya Printing Press, Surat, to set aside the Bombay Government's order of forfeiture of the security of Rs. 500 deposited by him under the Press Act, has been admitted by the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten of the Bombay High Court.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore.

The "Madras Mail" writes:—No modern Indian writer has had a greater hold on the western literary world than Sir Rabindranath Tagore, whose *Gitanjali* brought home to western minds the beauty and the power of his mystical interpretation of life. The secret of Sir Rabindranath Tagore's influence may be ascribed to the fact that he appeals to the human soul unfettered by limitations of caste, creed, colour or country. In all his poems we see the vision of God and hunger for the Infinite in touch with human life. For a full understanding of the spirit of Sir Rabindranath Tagore very much more is needed than the poems themselves, and in the work of Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, who writes on the life, personality and genius of the poet, will be found much to help the student in this respect. Professor J. C. Rollo, who writes an appreciative Foreword to the work draws pointed attention to the religious, lyrical and dramatic conceptions of the poet, who, in his opinion, is undoubtedly the noblest of those who, in our time, have given utterance in English to the most sublime in thought and in speech. In Mr. Ramaswami Sastri Sir Rabindranath Tagore has found a sympathetic biographer, who unfolds in appreciative language the details of the story of his life. It is a remarkable phenomenon that India's great poets in all ages have also been religious teachers, and the truth of this observation is verified in every page of Rabindranath Tagore's varied writings. We are given in this book of biography and critical estimate of his works a number of personal incidents which show the sweetness and charm of his unselfish nature, the purity of his spirit and loftiness of religious ideals. Vivid descriptions are given of the "Shantiniketan," the residence of the poet, where he dreams his dearest and sweetest dreams to serve his Motherland. The biographer also discusses Sir Rabindranath Tagore's insight into Indian ideals and the life of art and the art of life, his conception of art being thoroughly national. Mr. Ramaswami Sastri deals with the great Bengali author's individual works such as "Gitanjali, Gardener and Sadhana." The work is published by *Messrs. Ganesh and Co., of Madras,* and is priced Rs. 3.

(Concession Rate to Students Rs. 2-8-0.)

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

HIS LIFE, PERSONALITY AND GENIUS

by

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III. Gardener.
IV. The Crescent Moon.
V. Chitra.
VI. The King of the Dark Chamber.
VII. The Post Office.
VIII. Translation of one hundred poems of Kabir.
IX. Fiction.
X. Sadhana.
XI. Tagore's Miscellaneous Writings and Speeches.
XII. Conclusion.
XIII. Bibliography.

GANSH & Co., George Town, Madras,

(1)

INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN FISHERIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

At the sitting of the Industrial Commission this morning, Dr. N. Annandale, Director, Zoological Survey of India, was first examined. He said that so far as biological subjects were concerned the more important part of the Indian work should be done in India. He had not experienced any great difficulty in obtaining the aid of specialists and not through the Imperial Institute because it obviated delay and unnecessary intervention.

Referring to commercial museums like the one founded in Calcutta, he said the one danger that seemed to be inherent in it was that of producing a bad moral effect by spreading the belief in India that only inferior goods should be manufactured. He would say, however, that the exhibits as at present arranged, did not encourage this belief to anything like the same extent as those shown in the temporary exhibition got together at the beginning of the war.

Continuing, Dr. Annandale said two main defects seemed to exist in the organisation of science in India. The first was the small number of workers and the second was the inferior position and small salary assigned to junior men. Technical research in biology was, in his opinion, mere waste of time and money unless it was supported by an adequate body of men of the right type.

In reply to the President he said nothing had been done in Bengal to train up students in zoology and apply them in practical work. If scientific training was to be developed in India, nature study should be stimulated early both in school and outside. At present there was no interest shown in entomological work in India.

Replying further, he said there was a great necessity of co-ordinating the work of the different provinces, especially in the matter of fisheries, without which none of the provincial fisheries would develop.

To Sir Dorab Tata he said with regard to the development of nature study in India that a good deal depended on home life. In England nature study was encouraged in the home.

To Mr. Chatterton he said that to develop the study of Zoology there was, of course, the need of adequate teachers. He would advocate the establishment of an educational section of the Indian museum.

In answer to Dr. Hopkinson he said there were not more than half-a-dozen Indians really interested in Zoology. A number of first-class men must be brought from England to develop the teaching of natural history in this country.

BENGAL FISHERIES.

Mr. T. Southwell, Deputy Director of Fisheries (Bengal and Bihar and Orissa), in the course of his evidence gave a short history of the fishery enquiries and the present condition of the fisheries in Bengal and said that the entire absence of fishery regulations over long periods of time had undoubtedly had a deleterious effect on the fisheries. The irrigation works had reacted disastrously on the fisheries and the development of agriculture had in a measure taken place at the expense of the fisheries. He advocated a constructive policy and made several specific recommendations and concluded by saying that no advantage had been gained by the Fishery Department being subordinate to the Director of Agriculture and advocated the establishment of an Imperial Fishery Department.

In answer to Mr. Low, he said that when the Fishery Board existed it was more a hindrance than a help.

To Sir Thomas Holland he said the question of the methods of fishing and marketting together with scientific work should be taken up by a fishery department. Answering further, he said there ought to be a regular Imperial Fisheries Department with its own scientific officers to carry on investigations. There should be also other officers to develop the practical work and business side.

MANUFACTURE OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Dr. M. Mitra (Surgeon, Lister Antiseptic Dressing Company, Calcutta) said that soon after the war with Germany had been declared prices of all surgical dressing became very high and an opportune moment seemed to arrive for venturing into the manufacture of dressings on a large scale. He enumerated the several difficulties which generally affected the industries started by Indians and wanted Government assistance in various ways against foreign competition. He thought a system of Government certificate of quality would encourage manufacturers to do their best. An Act for the prevention of the adulteration of food and drugs similar to that prevailing in England was greatly needed in this country.

MR. M. DE P. WEBB AND MR. BHUTA'S LECTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I notice in your to-day's paper, Mr. M. de P. Webb's letter, in which he complains of having noticed in "India" some portion of a lecture I delivered in Bombay, on 27th Aug. last—and still more strange, he means to imply that he has not read my said lecture. The lecture was given in full in "The Bombay Chronicle" on 2nd Sept. last, not only that but it was reproduced in full by the well-known Karachi paper "Phoenix" a week later. It is Mr. Webb's audacity, to speak in the name of the people of India, and not to see papers, which refute and expose the hollowness of his theory. Let him read "India and War" by "Vox Populi," in the "Modern Review" last July, and my rejoinder to him in "The Hindustan Review," last March, and my said lecture and I have demanded an unconditional withdrawal from him in "The Times of India" for his statement —"India has practically given no help in this war."

Let Mr. Webb reply and I will see afterwards.—Yours etc.

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

Girgaon, Bombay, Jan. 4th 1917.

CONGRESS AND LEAGUE.

LAHORE OUTBURST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 4

Referring to the recent sessions of the Congress and the Moslem League held at Lucknow the "Civil and Military Gazette" in the course of a leading article writes:—"In the political gatherings of Christmas holidays there has been rather more than less of customary perfervid oratory and rather less than more of balanced argument and fore-sighted statesmanship. The outstanding feature of these gatherings is that both the Congress and the Moslem League have been captured by the advanced section of Indian politicians and the voice of the Moderates is heard no more in the land. The natural consequence is that the programmes of the two bodies, once so definitely opposed, are now practically identical. This is no doubt a proof what active politicians of either party have been able by a process of eliminating controversial matters to achieve, and the outward appearance of unity is no proof, as the recent events in the United Provinces show, that the union will stand the test of conflicting interests."

The paper adds:—"Neither the Congress nor the League can claim to be really representative even of the educated classes. They represent only certain sections of those classes imbued with advanced political theories. They have no claim whatever to speak for the voiceless millions of India. We are with Indian politicians in holding that the ultimate goal of the British rule in this country is the establishment of self-government. We differ from them entirely as to the means by which that goal is to be attained and the time that must be taken to reach it. Indian politicians want to place the coping-stone before they have laid the foundations. They are convinced that self-government can be successfully established by a stroke of the pen. That is not the way in which representative institutions have been developed in the West."

MURDER OF A TREASURY GUARD.

LOCKS FOUND INTACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

A constable named Chur Singh, Treasury guard sentry at Raya, in Sialkot District, was found dead in front of the Treasury door, his head being cut open.

The man went on duty at midnight and should have been relieved at 3 a.m., but he failed to awaken his relief. The Treasury locks were not tampered with and the constable's rifle and ammunition were untouched. It is assumed that the motive for the murder was personal enmity.

DUFFERIN FUND.

LADY CHELMSFORD ON NEED OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Branch of the Dufferin Fund this afternoon Lady Chelmsford outlined the necessity for developing the work of the Fund. The demands for medical attendance were increasing, the hospitals had become out of date and needed extension or in some cases replacing and unless they made special efforts to maintain the standard at which the work was begun there was danger lest the Fund should decrease in value and efficiency. Her Excellency hoped in the near future to formulate a scheme to improve the present state of things and felt confident she would receive very general support.

LAWN TENNIS AT BARODA.

RESULTS OF SEMI-FINALS IN THE TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Jan. 3.

In the semi-finals of the Men's Singles in the Baroda Open Lawn Tennis Tournament to-day Wagle beat Bhargava (6-4, 6-1), and Chinmulgand qualified for the final by beating Sleem, the present holder (7-5, 6-8, 9-7). The game between the latter pair was exciting but Sleem being unwell, was at a disadvantage.

In the Men's Doubles Narsing Das and Bharpur Singh easily qualified for the final by beating Gunjiker and Wagle (6-1, 6-1). Sunder Das and Mankeshar Das, and Fyzee and Chinmulgand are yet to meet.

Ranga Rao and Lady Tata have come up for the final in the Mixed Doubles by beating England and Mrs. England (6-4, 6-1). The other pairs bracketted for the Mixed Doubles semi-finals, are Sleem and Mrs. Row, and Jukes and Mrs. Jukes.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The Bank of Bengal declares half yearly dividend at the rate of sixteen per cent.

The total approximate gross earnings of the Stae and guaranteed railways from 1st April to 23rd December are more by Rs. 4,43,90,478 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1915-16.

Mr. J. D. Dixit, District and Sessions Judge of Thana, who has been transferred to Sholapur, was entertained at an evening party on Wednesday last by Messrs. Ganesh Ragunath and Parmanand Ramkrishna, leading merchants of Thana.

"ELIZA COMES TO STAY"

MISS ADA REEVE IN A NEW PART.

It is as well that Mr. H. V. Esmond has styled his play, "Eliza Comes to Stay," a farcical comedy, as, although the description is not a correct one, for there is very little real farce in the piece, it serves to save the author from the criticism he would have been open to on the ground of the hopelessly impossible psychology of his characters, if it were treated on any higher plane. One cannot help suspecting that Mr. Esmond did, as a matter of fact, set out to create a subtle character study, if not two, but found the task too tiresome or beyond his powers, which as a playwright are more of the romantic than the psychological order, and took refuge, as a good many authors do, in mere extravagance.

The Hon. Sandy Verrall is a young bateelor who has a legacy left him by a man who once saved his life in the shape of what his benefactor has described to him in terms that lead him to believe that it is a baby girl. Being of a sentimental turn of mind he works himself up to a high pitch of sentimental expectation of a dear little blue-eyed infant to cheer his joyless days and invests, in anticipation, in a nurse, a nursery and a rocking horse among many other preparations. Unfortunately the legacy turns out to be a very impossible, hopelessly vulgar creature of adult growth, who has been brought up by a reformed aunt in the belief that the first duty of a woman is to make herself "safe" by making herself as unattractive as possible. The horror-struck Verrall flies to Dieppe and Eliza, who hides a warm heart and a wealth of sentiment as great as his beneath her uninviting exterior, overcome with remorse, sets herself out to become beautiful, well-dressed and educated, which she accomplishes, more or less, in the short space of a month. Verrall then returns to marry her having been jilted in most timely fashion by the actress to whom he was engaged.

With careful treatment "Eliza Comes to Stay" might have been turned into a very charming comedy. With a little more recklessness and ingenuity it might have been made a rollicking farce. But it is neither one or the other. It amuses merely as an irresponsible exhibition of absurdity and was chiefly successful last night in serving as a setting for the display of Miss Ada Reeve's great talents as a character actress, who passes in the most versatile manner from low to light comedy and is equally engaging in both. The part of the sentimental and rather,—in fact very,—silly, Verrall was made the most of by that talented and experienced actor, Mr. Clarence Blakiston, who would invest the most lifeless part with some distinction and charm. The part of Montague Jordan, Verrall's friend who falls in love with Eliza and whom she very nearly marries in her anxiety to relieve Verrall of the burden she thinks she has become to him, was also well played by Mr. Ashton Jarry. A ponderous butler was amusingly portrayed by Mr. Woodhouse. None of the other performers call for any comment.

"Eliza Comes to Stay," which will be played again to-night, was preceded by a very bright vaudeville entertainment.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

So many requests have been received by Miss Reeve and the Excelsior Management for a performance to be given to the Patrons of the Theatre who prefer their theatrical fare before dinner that it has been arranged to give a half-price Matinee to-morrow at 6 p.m. For this performance a complete variety programme will be given, Miss Reeve giving a set of songs from her repertoire as played before London audiences. Nikola will also be to the front with his delightful conjuring and shadowgraphy. Kennedy Allen the comedian Little Lucie Linda in her delightful Dance,—Scenas, will be in strong support. The plans for the Matinees is now open at Rose & Co., where Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 seats can be booked.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

INTERESTING PAPERS TO BE READ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 4.

The session of the Indian Science Congress, which will commence here on the 10th instant, is expected to last for four days and his Highness the Maharaja is expected to be present on the opening day and welcome the members. Interesting papers on various subjects of agriculture, zoology, botany, chemistry, physics and mathematics, will be submitted by many well-known Europeans and Indians. There will be three public lectures, viz., "On Sun," by Mr. C. Mechie Smith, "Soaring Flight," by Dr. E. H. Hankin, and "Explosives," by Mr. F. L. Usher, and there will be two discussions, one on "Scientific Libraries in India," in which Sir S. G. Burrad will preside, and the other on the "Future of Indian Science." Members from all parts of India are expected to be present at the session.

KHOJA YOUTHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The statement made by Mr. G. P. Merchant in your issue of the 28th ultimo to the effect that prior to the amalgamation of the Young Khoja United Association and the Young Khoja Friends Union the former was "in a tottering condition for want of proper management" is unfounded, the fact being that both the institutions amalgamated on terms of equality thus bringing about greater strength by reason of such union.

We, as Honorary Secretaries of the Young Khoja Brotherhood, wish it to be publicly known that none of our members believed that either the Young Khoja United Association or the Young Khoja Friends Union was in a tottering condition thereby necessitating such amalgamation.—Yours etc.

H. J. MILLER.
H. L. NATHANI,
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
The Y. K. Brotherhood.

(This correspondence is now closed.—Ed., "B. C.").

Official and Personal.

We regret to announce the death of her Highness Ranisaheb Takhat Kunvarba of Baria at midnight on Wednesday. The deceased was suffering from the effects of a paralytic stroke for some time past and succumbed to heart failure.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed General Sir Edmund Barrow to succeed General Sir Charles Egerton on the India Council when the latter retires.

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak is in Calcutta on a short visit to Babu Motilal Ghose of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika." He is expected to be there for a couple of days.

A telegram from Maymyo states that General Raitt was thrown from his horse while riding yesterday and severely injured his collar bone. The exact nature of the injury is not known.

TAI MAHARAJ ESTATE.

MR. PANDIT'S SUIT FOR POSSESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 4.

The suit filed by Shri Jagannath Wasudev Pandit, the adopted son of the late Tai Maharaj, against the Secretary of State for India, the Collector of Poona and the Court of Wards, Poona, which was fixed for hearing before Mr. Percival, District Judge, to-day, has been adjourned to 5th March.

Messrs. G. M. Patwardhan and K. B. Naik, pleaders, appeared for the plaintiff whose claim is for Rs. 2,25,130, and Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar for the defendants.

Khan Bahadur Davar made an application for postponement of the hearing in order to enable the Government to prepare their defence.

The plaintiff's pleader opposed this application on several grounds, the chief of which were that the defendants had already had sufficient time to enable them to prepare their statements as summonses were served on them long ago, that they were served with notices under section 80, Civil Procedure Code, in order to enable them to make amends if they thought fit before being impleaded in the suit, but notwithstanding repeated applications by the plaintiff to recognise his adoption as decided by the Privy Council on 26th March 1915, they refused to comply with his request that the estate should be handed over and accounts be rendered to him, that a delay in the final disposal of the suit would involve the estate in serious loss as creditors to the estate were executing their decrees for large sums and putting it to sale and that too when sufficient income from the estate was in the hands of the Court of Wards to pay them out, that as the Court of Wards by a notification in the "Government Gazette" of 21st December 1916, had declared their withdrawal from the superintendence of the estate, there was no reason why they should apply for time. As stated above, however, two months' time was allowed by the Court which recommended that the defendants should try and hasten the preparation of their statements.

CRETE AND ATHENS.

A PARALLEL.

Events at Athens curiously recall what occurred a few years since in Crete, writes Sir Arthur Evans in "The Times." There too were two rival Governments, one of Abdul Hamid, the other of the Christian insurgents. The Turkish centre was Candia, where were gathered together all the most cut-throat and fanatical elements of the island, in reality taking their direction from the Palace Camarilla at Constantinople, though ostensibly under the Turkish Military Governor. But the cue of our Foreign Office, as avowed to me by its military diplomatic representative on the spot, was to "co-operate" with this gentleman. Owing to the continued complaisance thus officially shown to the Hamidian regime a most dangerous situation was allowed to develop. Finally a distasteful order from the Allied Admirals regarding the control of the Customs brought things to a head. Our soldiers and marines who had been landed in the harbour to enforce its execution were treacherously fired upon and many killed and wounded. This was followed by the burning of the Christian quarter and the massacre of its inhabitants, the authorities in the meanwhile being in constant telegraphic communication with Yildiz Kiosque. Our forces on the spot were inadequate, and we could only withdraw the remnant of our troops.

The matter was referred back by the Allied Admirals at Suda Bay to their respective Governments, and strong diplomatic remonstrances would no doubt have been forthcoming. But meanwhile the British Admiral acted. The guns of our squadron were trained on the barracks and the Governor's Palace, 10 minutes' grace being finally given. Resistance came down with a run. Abdul Hamid's garrison was bundled into our transports; the ringleaders were hanged, and Turkish Government in Crete was at an end for ever.

The attempt to bolster up King Constantine's Government at Athens has met with a like reward. We and our French Allies mourn to-day the victims of a similar treacherous attack. Our own and the French marines have suffered the indelible disgrace of being marched out of Athens "under a strong guard of Greeks."!

The total plague mortality in India during the week ending December 30th stood at 7,733 against 9,895 seizures. Bombay Presidency and Sind had 2,128 deaths, Madras Presidency 637, Bihar and Orissa 520, the United Provinces 1,104, the Punjab 20, Burma 87, the Central Provinces 871, Mysore State 162, Hyderabad State 1,996, Central India 176, Rajputana 4 and N. W. F. Province 8.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Curtis' Apologia.

"The Hindu."—We are afraid Mr. Curtis' reply is no more satisfactory than the German Peace Note as interpreted by a Russian Minister the other day. It indulges in vague generalities and evades the real points at issue. The fact that his letter was a private one does in no way exonerate him from responsibility for the immense mischief his scheme is doing, so far, at any rate, as this country is concerned. On the other hand, it enables the public to have an idea of the real purpose and significance of the attitude of *Round Table* group towards us. We consider we should have failed in our duty had we witheld publication of matter in time which, had it not been attended to early, would have resulted, may be in irreparable injury to India. To put a stop to widespread schemes, especially when carried on privately, which will in effect deprive India of her legitimate rights or curtail her already scant freedom, is as well in the interests of good government as it is to nip what is called youthful outbursts in the bud. Surely, no immunity would attach to anarchist propaganda, simply because the propagandists label the minutes of their nefarious meetings 'private' in bold type. Much less is a letter marked 'private' entitled to exemption from publication if it is printed in thousands and circulated, no doubt to friends, in all parts of the globe. The mischief does not end here. The letter prejudices the world through undoubtedly the manoeuvring of influential friends, against the fitness of Indians to govern themselves. When this is done in complete ignorance of Indian conditions, the audacity which enables such a thing to be done is simply astounding. Mr. Curtis admits that his knowledge of conditions in the East is very poor. He says:—"The possibility that self-Government was not an institution appropriate only to European communities did not occupy my thoughts." If he is so ignorant of the country, why does he perpetrate the crime of misrepresenting the capabilities and attainments of Eastern nations; the magnitude of the injury which it inflicts on this country it were futile to exaggerate?

Not Entitled to Sanctity.

The "Madras Times."—It would be an unmitigated scoundrel who would read a private letter which one person wrote to another in respect of his own personal affairs. But Mr. Curtis's letter was quite of another sort. Mr. Curtis is touring in India, and is apparently leading a conspiracy against the Indian Empire, seeking to give the Dominions a voice in the rule of the land. A letter written by one conspirator to another is not entitled to any sanctity. The letter of one burglar to another may be particularly private; but even if "Private" is written in red ink in the corner, the police would be quite justified in reading it. The letter that was written by one of the Guy Fawkes conspirators to Lord Monteagle was intended to be private; but Lord Monteagle laid it before the King and the Ministers; and it was well that he did so. Despatches from Germany to its Ministers are particularly private; but the British Government will read as many as it can get hold of. Mr. Lionel Curtis is a private individual in India, engaged in a secret political campaign; and he wrote—and printed—a letter, regarding the future control of India, which was to be read by fellow-conspirators all over the world. And the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" got hold of it, and—private or not—he printed it; and we really don't blame him. We are opposed to the present agitation for early Home Rule, and desire that India shall still be under the control of the British Government; but it would be altogether too much of a good thing if Australia and New Zealand, Canada and South Africa were all of them to be allowed to meddle with India's external and domestic affairs.

Ponderous Sarcasm.

The "Madras Mail."—We have to congratulate Mr. B. G. Horniman on his defence of the publication, in the "Bombay Chronicle," of which he is Editor, of a private letter by Mr. Curtis. He did not, he explains, obtain it surreptitiously. It was placed in his hands by a person who obtained it accidentally. And, of course, it is consonant with the highest journalistic traditions to publish any private letter if one merely finds it lying about instead of stealing it. It is principles like these that have earned for the Press the veneration of the public and the confidence of statesmen. Mr. Horniman's relations with the Indian Press Association will, no doubt, enable him to inculcate them generally in this country and so uplift the whole standard of professional honour.

Sir James Meston's Solicitude.

"The Punjabee"—In his otherwise admirable speech in reply to the welcome accorded to him by the President of the Moslem League, Sir James Meston might have avoided reminding the League that its "primary duty is the advancement of the increasing welfare and happiness of the great community" which it represented. We have never been able to understand why the primary duty of the communities in India—in the secular sphere—should be so radically different from the primary duty of the communities in other modern countries. India is surely not the one country in which there are diverse races and communities. They exist in Canada and the United States in the New World, and in not a few European countries. Yet in not a single one of those countries is it accepted as an axiomatic truth that the primary duty of patriotic citizens in civic affairs is to advance the interests and welfare of their own communities. Everywhere it is believed that the primary duty of citizens is to look after the interests and welfare of the whole, not because the parts are less important, but because it is in the life of the whole that the parts live, move and have their being and their highest fulfilment. In India we have too long suffered from the prevalence among certain classes, of a different and a narrower point of view. It would be an unspeakable pity if things were said or done in any quarter of which the effect might be to drag any of us down from the position to which we have attained.

The IRON CLAW by ARTHUR STRINGER

AUTHOR OF
"THE OCCASIONAL OFFENDER,"
"THE WIRE TAPPERS,"
"GUN RUNNERS," Etc.
Novelized from
The Pathe Photo Play of the Same Name.

TWENTIETH EPISODE.

THE LAUGHING MASK'S TRIUMPH

Margery Golden suddenly threw aside the magazine which she had been listlessly thumbing, and springing to her feet, crossed rapidly to the window of her cool, white bedroom. As she stood gazing out with unseeing eyes, a little frown of vexation puckered her forehead. From the open windows of the spacious living-room on the first floor came the subdued murmer of voices. But to Margery's straining ears not a word of that low-toned conference was audible. Occasionally she heard the rumble of Captain Brackett's voice, more strident and authoritative than the others.

The resentful officer of the law had conceived the idea on more than one occasion that Margery had aided and abetted the Laughing Mask in slipping through his fingers, and it was for that reason she was now excluded from the deliberations where the capture of the elusive masquerader was under discussion. In anticipation of this very state of affairs Margery had devised the ingenious method for learning the plans of the detectives.

Having ascertained that the conference was in full swing, she quickly went to a small wicker table and taking off the telephone receiver, held it pressed tightly to her ear. Her wire was a house extension connected with the trunk line which ran into the living-room, where her father and the officers were now gathered. In that room the telephone standard, resting on a heavy mahogany table, had been skillfully tampered with. Presently the booming voice of the police captain came to the ears of the listening girl.

"When I go after a man I don't quit till I get him," she heard him announce in self-laudatory tones. "I landed that one-armed crook, Jules Legar, in a cell all right, an' I tell you, Mr. Golden, if it hadn't been for your daughter interferin' I'd had the bracelets on the Laughing Mask long ago.'

At that moment Margery heard the door shut behind a new arrival, and again it was Captain Brackett's voice which reached her as he impatiently questioned the detective who had just entered.

"What are you doin' here. Walters? Didn't you get the orders I sent you by Jenkins to take Legar out of that chicken-coop they call a jail out here, an' keep yourself handcuffed to him every minute until he was safe in the Tombs?"

"I got your orders, chief" came a hesitating voice, presumably that of the sleuth called Walters, "but I've got some bad news for you, Legar's broke jail. He croaked Jenkins and made a clean getaway."

Then Margery heard the hurried tones of the detective as he launched into an account of the strange escape of Jules Legar.

"I don't see where I'm to blame, chief," he began in a somewhat aggrieved voice. "I seen Jenkins around noon. He was goin' into the jail with a tray from the restaurant. He stops and gives me your orders and says I might as well wait outside until Legar had his feed. That seemed reasonable, an' I hung aroun' for 'bout half an hour. Then when Jenkins didn't come out, I commenced to get kind o' uneasy like an' I steps inside to see what was goin' on

"Lyin' face down in the corridor I found Jenkins, just outside of Legar's cell. The cell was empty, with the door standin' open and Jenkins' key in the lock. We combed every inch of that jail, but Legar had disappeared without leavin' a trace behind him. I could tell by the looks of Jenkins that he was dead, but when I turned him over I got an awful shock. His face was all twisted up with sufferin' and full of deep lines and wrinkles. Then I seen his hair was all streaked with gray. When he spoke to me he was a healthy young feller, but when I found him he was like some old man about 70, w' as had died of some awful disease. That's about all an' I don't see how—"

But Margery d'd not wait to hear the concluding remarks of the detective, for at this point she abruptly hung up the receiver. Here was news of a startling character which must be imparted to the masked guardian of her safety without loss of time. Without stopping to even catch up a hat, she slipped out of her room and down the stairway. As she tiptoed softly past the living-room, the door suddenly opened and Captain Brackett and Walters stood on the threshold. The stern-faced officer watched the slender girl as she went out of the front door and closed it behind her. Then he turned to his crestfallen subordinate.

"Never mind doin' what I was tellin' you, Walters," he teresly commanded. "I want you to shadow that young woman. Don't lose sight of her for a minute."

So it happened that when Margery Golden paused by the mysterious lone bowlder on Seven Oaks Hill a hawkfaced detective was hidden not ten paces distant behind one of the great trees from which the ridge took its name. He saw the girl glance furtively about her, and then from her pursed lips came a low, thrilling call like that of a bird. After a brief interval she repeated this signal, and presently a yellow-masked man came stealthily around the side of the great bowlder. The hidden listener caught enough of what Margery Golden was saying to become aware that she was recounting, almost word for word, his own story of the escape of Jules Legar.

"I have a theory of my own as to what was used to kill Jenkins in that fearful manner," the Laughing Mask was saying "and I am going to find out to-night whether I am right or wrong. Legar's followers have all been wiped out with the exception of a man calling himself Skidmon. He was known as a brilliant scientist until he contracted the drug habit, and then, when he was down and out, he fell in with Legar. He lives in a tumble-down old house at the foot of the blind alley south of Washington square.

At that moment the detective, burning with zeal to make up for the escape of Jules Legar by the sudden capture of the Laughing Mask, suddenly emerged from behind the oak tree and rapidly advanced upon the startled pair. As the Laughing Mask darted around the bowlder toward the secret door leading into the subterranean retreat, Margery planted herself directly in the path of the oncoming Walters.

"You've about gone the limit this time, young woman," he snarled as he seized her slender wrist in his powerful grasp, 'an' we'll see what the chief thinks of your helpin' that criminal make a get away."

A little later the burly Walters hauled his frail prisoner into the livingroom, where her father and the detectives were still gathered. Captain Brackett, fuming with anger, tried his utmost to wring from her the secret of the bowlder, but his rapidly volleyed questions failed to break her sphinxlike silence. Finally her loving but sorely tried father locked her in her bedroom to prevent her further interference. Hastily going to her impromptu dictaphone, Margery heard the voice of Walters repeating what the Laughing Mask had said about Skidmon, the last of Legar's henchmen. When he had finished, the blatant tones of Captain Brackett came over the thread of copper.

"Our best move will be to watch the house of this Skidmon," he announced decisively, "an' when our man comes along we'll nab him. If we're playin' in luck we might get Legar in the same dragnet."

As Margery replaced the receiver she realized the Laughing Mask was threatened with grave danger. In some way she must warn him. But there seemed no possibility of escaping from the bedroom. Then a sudden scheme flashed into her mind, which she hastened to put into execution.

To mislead her father she tied the bed sheet to the window sill, and when that gentleman discovered the supposed escape, he ran to the shrubbery beneath the window. Then Margery stole out of the closet and silently went her way in her car.

As Margery paused in front of a dismal old rookery she suddenly perceived in the moonlight a shadowy form mounting steadily upward on the narrow fire-escape ladder. When that stealthy prowler stepped onto the iron platform just outside the lighted window she saw it was the daring masker and realized she was too late to warn him Before she could attract his attention he cautiously raised the window and vanished into that house of mystery. But she quietly determined he should not be taken unawares by his enemies and quickly followed.

She slipped into the empty bedroom and, warily crossing the floor, stood in spellbound wonder gazing through the open doorway. Backed up against a bench stood the tense figure of a middle-aged man with drooping eyelids and the pasty gray complexion that betrayed the habitual use of some noxious drug

He had apparently been interrupted in the midst of his investigations, for on the bench, just behind him, was some object protected from the light by a strip of thin toweling, a long platinum needle used in extracting germ colonies from their cultures, a compound microscope and an open notebook for recording the result of his labours. Facing the intimidated drug fiend stood the Laughing Mask.

"My patience is about exhausted Skidmon," he said to the man shrinking back against the bench, "and unless you write that confession clearing me of those crimes committed by Legar with your devilish assistance I am going to shoot you through the head with as little compunction as though you were a mad dog. Your terrible poisons have been responsible for more than one unsolved murder and society will be well rid of you."

This convincing threat had the desired effect, for the stoop-shouldered chemist moved sullenly toward a small writing desk standing near the window. As his reluctant pen travelled slowly over a sheet of foolscap, the Laughing Mask stood looking over his shoulder, prompting the other's delinquent memory with an occasional quiet word and the insistent menace of that ever-ready revolver. The details of those abhorrent crimes, committed in cold blood by Legar for the sole purpose of setting the police upon his enemy, had practically been completed when a shrill penetrating whistle sounded from the alley.

The Laughing Mask turned quickly to the nearby window and, throwing back the shutters, leaned out and strove to ascertain the meaning of that foreboding signal. For a moment only he relaxed his guard over the crafty poisoner, but that moment gave to Skidmon the chance he had been seeking. Before the startled girl, watching through the doorway, could cry out a word of warning, he launched himself upon the half-bent figure leaning out of the open window.

Caught at a decided disadvantage and unable to use his weapon, the Laughing Mask suddenly lost his balance, and, grasping widly at the empty air, plunged headlong from the window down into the abysmal darkness.

He seemed doomed to sure destruction, but fate decreed the springy branch of an elm tree should catch that hurtling body, and the force of his fall was broken when limp and unconscious, he dropped a second later on to the stone flagging by the cellar doorway.

As the moon swung across the star-strewn heavens its pale light disclosed the still form of the unconscious Laughing Mask lying under the laboratory window from which the infuriated scientist had flung him. A one armed man, who came slinking out of the shadows, saw the inert figure and bent over it with a savage exclamation of triumph. He glanced furtively about him, and, throwing back the bulkhead doors leading into the cellar, backed down the short flight of steps, dragging the Laughing Mask after him, like a spider dragging a fly into some dark recess.

Legar seemed strangely at home in his dark and gloomy surroundings, for after letting the Laughing Mask drop heavily to the cement flooring, his groping fingers quickly found a battered lantern hanging from a rusty hook. This feeble illumination showed the cellar to be piled with all sorts of discarded household furniture, including a pile of worn-out carpeting near where the masked man was lying. As Legar bent over the helpless figure a faint noise came from the stairway leading to the floor above. He instantly straightened up and made a search for the noises.

From under the pile of carpeting two pair of long arms suddenly stretched out toward the silent form of the Laughing Mask, and, quickly seizing him by the feet and shoulders, dragged him under the frayed folds of that ancient floor covering. When the scarred outlaw gave up his fritless search and returned to the place where he had left the Laughing Mask, with the full intention of dispatching that sworn enemy with his own hands, he gave a gasp of incredulous amazement as it dawned upon him that his intended victim had completely disappeared.

It flashed into his mind that the Laughing Mask might have recovered sufficiently to have crawled up the short flight of cellar steps, and, hurrying outside, he commenced a systematic search of the dark corners where a man in desperate straits might endeavour to hide. He had hardly left the cellar when the pile of threadbare carpet showed signs of sudden agitation, and, in obedience to certain commands issued in painfully broken whispers, two spectral figures emerged from under that singular refuge and glided towards the stairway leading to the upper story, where the laboratory was located.

In that laboratory the wide-eyed Margery Golden was searching the littered work bench, hoping to find something to incriminate the venomous Skidmon. She did not venture to touch the glittering instruments, but turned her attention to the object which was hidden under the thin strip of toweling. When, after a little hesitation, she gingerly raised that flimsy covering, she saw a thin glass vessel bearing a printed label and half filled with a gelatinous substance. She stooped and read from the label the words "Colon Bacilli," but that did not convey to her that in the nutrient medium contained in that Petri dish was a culture growth alive with millions of malignant germs. Hoping to find some more tangible clue, she replaced the towel and picked up the open notebook lying near the microscope. Her face went white with the horror of the thing as she deciphered the cramped entries:

May 13—Emmerich has advanced the theory that old age is brought about in large part by the weakened resistance of the subject to the ravages of the bacillus coli, colonies of which invariably infest the digestive tract of every person even though in normal health. The activity and number of these bacilli vastly increase with advancing age, causing a form of auto-intoxication and a subsequent hardening of the arteries due to increased blood pressure, and other symptoms of general structural decay. It would seem probable that from a sufficiently large colony of colon bacilli a virulent toxic poison might be extracted, which administered even in minute quantities, should almost immediately attack the tissues and destroy the subject with all the indications of death from extreme old age. Such a poison, apparently unknown to science, and already present in less malignant form in every human system, would be extremely baffling in the event of an autopsy. I shall immediately start experimenting along these lines.

May 15—The colony of colon bacilli which I started in a gelatin culture medium is multiplying rapidly. Flourishes best at blood heat—destroyed at temperature of 60 degrees Centigrade. The change in color from grayish white to brown should indicate an increase in virulence and pathogenic qualities.

May 17—Inoculated guinea pig with bacilli poison—died instantly; body shrunk and withered; much encouraged.

May 20—Discovery has just been put to a gratifying practical test—managed to get a needle infected with the bacilli extract to Legar who had been captured and confined in prison. Legar has just communicated with me. He succeeded in scratching his jailer with the contaminated needle, and the man was seized immediately with convulsions and died in two or three minutes with all the symptoms to be expected. Legar regained his liberty, and now wishes to destroy an entire family named Golden. I will prepare minute capsules which will keep the bacilli alive and——

And as with a shudder Margery came to the last unfinished and cold-blooded entry she heard Skidmon rapidly approaching the door. Thrusting the incriminating journal into her dress, she quickly stole into the back room, where she could watch the laboratory without being observed herself. She saw the unnerved bacteriologist hurriedly drag a battered trunk from a dark and cavernous closet. As he threw an uneasy glance toward the door leading into the hall his face suddenly froze into an expression of abject terror.

Advancing from the doorway came a figure with features cloaked by a mocking yellow mask. This startling apparition deliberately aimed a black automatic at the terrified scientist and with his left hand silently pointed to the desk where lay the unfinished confession. Skidmon faltered toward the desk in obedience.

But his intelligent mind worked quickly, and by the time he had affixed his name to that document vindicating the masked fugitive from Legar's atrocious crimes he had banished the fears which this supernatural resurrection had caused him and determined on a course of action. Rising from the desk he approached the Laughing Mask, who was standing near the open closet with his ready weapon in his hand. Skidmon held out the signed confession, but before the other could take it the paper, with seeming inadvertence, slipped from the fingers of the scientist and fluttered to the floor. As he stooped to regain it he suddenly hurled his weight against the legs of his unsuspecting enemy with a force that sent him toppling over backward into the depths of the closet, and before the Laughing Mask could regain his footing the door had been swung shut and bolted.

Margery, from her place of concealment, saw the loose-lipped malefactor make a motion as though to destroy the confession, but he suddenly grew rigid as though gripped again by the hand of fear. Following the direction in which his eyes were staring, she saw the reason for his trepidation. A figure masked in the identical manner as the man just imprisoned in the closet came slowly through the hall doorway.

"It would be foolish to tear up that little document," he said in tones of grim determination, "for you would have to write it over. As it is rather essential to my welfare, I'll trouble you to hand it to me."

But instead of complying with this demand the dazed and panic-stricken analyst backed slowly away from that terrifying spectre. His retreat was suddenly checked by the laboratory work bench, on which he heavily dropped a trembling hand to steady himself. As he did so there came a sharp sound of breaking glass and, with an abrupt cry of pain, he flung up his deeply gashed hand, splashed with blood and a thick ooze of gelatinous matter. He turned and saw the splintered pieces of the fragile vessel which had contained the colon bacilli culture. A dull moan of horror came from his blue lips as he realized he was hopelessly inoculated with the deadly virus.

In wild desperation he caught up the towel from the work bench and scrubbed the smear of blood and sticky substance from his open wound. But the strip of linen dropped from his nerveless fingers as a series of convulsive tremors shook his tortured body. Then his knees gave way under him and he slowly sank upon the floor, and after several jerky spasms his pain-racked form was stilled in death.

Overcome by the sight of that gruesome tragedy, Margery stood rooted in the floor, inarticulate and trembling. She saw the Laughing Mask pick up the confession and go out of the laboratory toward the stairway. Still holding the revolver, he descended to the cellar with the air of a man whose mission is but half finished. Even as he hastily concealed himself back of the piles of carpet he heard Legar returning from his futile search of the premises. That puzzled worker of iniquity suddenly found himself looking into a revolver held by the Laughing Mask, who had stepped out of the shadows.

Realizing he had been outwitted and that resistance was useless, Legar raised his arms above his head in obedience to the curt command of the other. But the evil genius was not slumbering, and as his lifted right hand came in contact with a large earthen flower pot standing on a shelf above him he grasped that heavy object and hurled it with all his strength full in the face of his masked opponent.

That crashing and unexpected blow accomplished its purpose, for the Laughing Mask dropped in a motionless heap as though he had been struck by a bullet. The one-armed man, bending over his apparently lifeless enemy, saw a paper protruding from the inner pocket of his coat. As he glanced at it by the sickly light of the lantern he realized its purport, and hurried up the stairs to call Skidman to account for disclosing his guilty secrets.

The first door he opened proved to be that of a small butler's pantry, and by the flickering light of the match he saw in the gloomy compartment a statue-like form standing with folded arms. The silently accusing figure wore a yellow mask. With a half-strangled oath he dropped the glowing match end and slammed the door on that masked apparition.

He raced up the stairs to the third story landing, where he paused to regain his breath before entering the laboratory of his traitorous henchman. He suddenly recoiled as though struck a blow. Down the narrow passage came the Laughing Mask.

For a moment the terrorized malefactor cowered against the rickety banisters. Then, as that dread figure came nearer, he wheeled about and steadily mounting up to meet him came another figure with its face also covered by a cynically smiling yellow mask. The despairing criminal turned and fled toward the attic, but standing motionless at the top of that flight of stairs was still another yellow-hooded figure. Like some fear-crazed animal, Legar rushed blindly through the laboratory doorway. Skidman's body lay where it had fallen, and as Legar's eye fell on that ghastly and distorted face he gave a sobbing moan of fear.

As he glanced toward the hall doorway he saw his escape was cut off in that direction, for standing on the threshold was a quietly waiting Laughing Mask. He threw open the door leading into the chamber where Skidmon had been engaged in packing his effects, but stationed in the center of that room was a forbidding form wearing a yellow visor. As Legar backed away from that hateful vision he tripped over the body of the dead scientist and fell heavily, striking his forehead a sharp blow against the edge of the laboratory bench. He slowly got to his feet, pressing his hand in a dazed manner against his injured temple, from which a little crimson stream was trickling down into his eyes.

Catching up the towel which had covered the glass vessel broken by Skidmon, he mopped the blood from his eyes, and the jagged wound on his forehead. Then as he felt a clammy moisture on his fevered skin he hastily examined the towel and saw it was smeared with a substance resembling a crushed jelly fish. He saw none of that gelatinous matter on the bench and quickly picked out of it a piece of broken glass bearing a printed label. As he read the words. Colon Bacilli, he knew his doom was sealed.

With distended eyes and foamflecked lips he suddenly pitched headlong to the floor, where he lay writhing and twisting like a soul in torment. As the relentless poison ate into his vitals his convulsive struggles weakened, and death stilled forever his thrashing iron claw.

Then the shuddering girl became conscious that the Laughing Mask was standing near, and as he stooped and took the confession from the stiffening fingers of the dead criminal she saw his yellow visor was torn and splashed with blood.

Suddenly there resounded through the quiet house the sound of crashing blows delivered upon the front door, followed a moment later by heavily pounding feet as the raiding detectives, headed by Captain Brackett, came storming up the stairs. Presently with Enoch Golden and the heavy-jawed captain in the lead they came crowding into the room where he and Margery were waiting. In the grasp of those astounded detectives were no less than four Laughing Masks, each one an exact counterpart of the other.

The detectives tore the yellow coverings of their prisoners and disclosed the straightforward and unfamiliar features of four young men of about the same age as David Manley. With a puzzled exclamation the police captain approached the remaining Laughing Mask standing by the side of Margery Golden. That man of mystery silently extended Skidmon's confession to the police captain, who glanced hastily through it.

"Well, I guess that lets you off," he muttered with evident disappointment. "but now you're clear of the law, what's the use of hidin' under that mask?"

With a quick and decisive movement the Laughing Mask stripped off that grotesquely smiling piece of yellow cambric, revealing the handsome and boyish face of the young secretary, David Manley.

"Now that Legar is dead, my disguise has served its purpose," he explained in quiet tones, as he glanced around that circle of intent listeners. "He knew I would try to protect my employer and his daughter from his evil purpose of revenge, and by acting in a double role I was able to fight him to better advantage. I finally organized four of my friends into a sort of secret order of Laughing Masks, but they always kept in the background except on one or two pressing occasions. Miss Wilkins, my stepsister, made our masks, and we used her garden as a meeting place. Miss Golden has known all this since we worsted Legar in the coal mine, and I think she will join me in inviting you all to come to a little affair which is going to be held in a church in the very near future."

As Margery turned away to hide her tears and her blushes, her father warmly grasped his former secretary's hand, and after a moment the solemn red face of Captain Brackett slowly cracked into a sheepish grin as he extended his beefy paw to David Manley, alias the Laughing Mask.

(THE END.)

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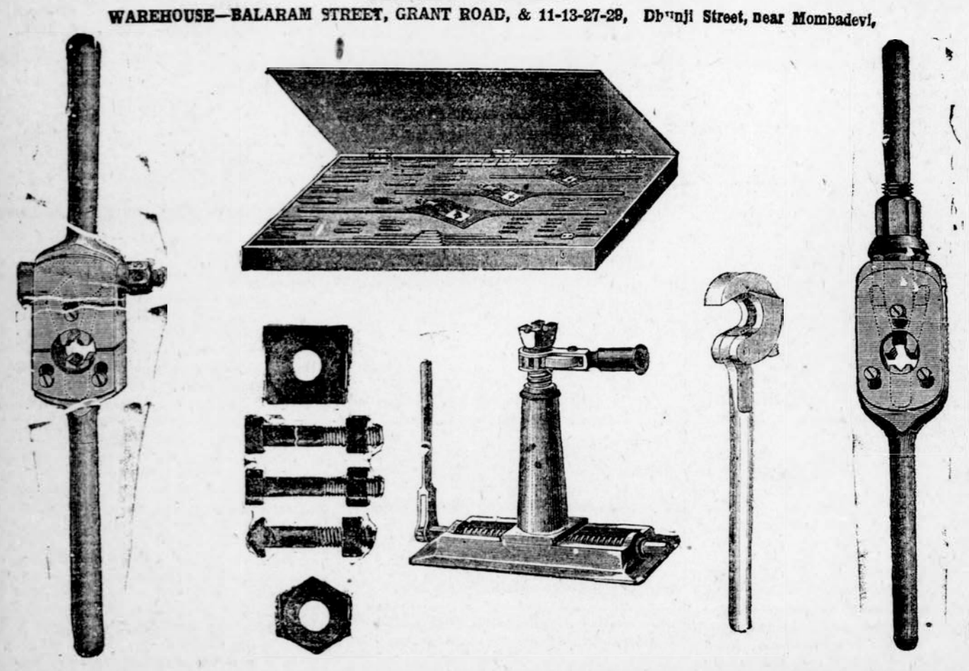

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